FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol II No 105 *31 May 1983*

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CRITICISM OF U.S. ROLE AT WILLIAMSBURG CONFERENCE

AU301945 Sofia BTA in English 1847 GMT 30 May 83

[By BTA observer Dimitur Shishmanov: "Economic or Military-Political Conference?"]

[Text] Sofia, May 31 -- The first stage of the summit of the seven heads of capitalist states in Williamsburg started and ended as a military-political conference of NATO's chief states headed by the United States plus Japan. The first declaration adopted by the conference deals exclusively with matters of military nature. With this declaration the American thesis on the questions of the limitation and the reduction of nuclear-missile weapons is actually adopted, a thesis aimed at a nuclear superarmament of the United States and NATO. With this declaration the seven speak on behalf of the lesser NATO countries and on behalf of the other Western European states as well, which do not attend the Williamsburg conference and have authorized no one to speak and make decisions for them.

The first stage of the meeting confirmed the USA's capability to impose on their European allies their will on political and military matters even at economic conferences.

By the way Washington has explicitly and in advance warned its allies that they have to sign a solemn declaration-consent for the deployment of the new American nuclear-missile systems on Western European territory, without the matter being discussed again. President Reagan himself and as early as on Thursday warned in his characteristically brutal and ultimative language of disrespect for his allies and partners that the deployment of these systems of nuclear missiles was not a subject of reconsideration.

Through this declaration Washington is seeking to deprive the Western European states of their sovereign right to make their own mind on the reasonable proposals of the Soviet Union and for the achievemen of success at the negotiations for the limitation and the reduction of the nuclear-missile weapons, for the prevention of a new and dangerous impetus to the arms race, for the averting of a nuclear war.

There is one more fact of militarization and politization of the economic meeting of the seven, which draws the attention. This is the declaration of the American Government, made public just before the opening of the meeting, in which undergrounded accusations are levelled at Syria. In substance this constitutes an instigation towards Israel to launch a military aggression against the Syrian Arab Republic because of her opposition to the Lebanese-Israeli agreement concluded under American dictation.

The six went to Williamsburg with a long list of protests and demands towards the United States of both economic and financial character, with complaints against the USA's export of inflation and unemployment for their countries, against the high American interest rates which are attracting the West European capitals, against the restrictions in East-West trade, which are inflicting heavy damage to Western Europe and to Japan. Instead of considering these demands and protests Washington served the six with a military and political declaration for signing and as the first condition for the consideration, not solution, of their economic and financial problems.

The second stage of the conference will undoubtedly confirm it that the six will leave the conference with the support demanded by President Reagan for his nuclear adventurism but with no solution whatsoever to their own problems.

SUPPORT EXPRESSED FOR SOVIET ARMS DECLARATION

AU281519 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 28 May 83

[By BTA observer Dimitur Shishmanov: "Good Will and Clear Warning"]

[Text] Sofia, May 28 -- Balance of the powers and equal security for all -- this is the main principle of each just treaty on the limitation and reduction of the nuclear weapons. Only a treaty based on this principle can be accepted by both parties and serve for further talks and agreements on an ever greater lowering of the level of the armaments at obligatory keeping of the balance, in order to proceed towards total nuclear disarmament. The proposals of the Soviet Union worded also in the recent declaration of the Soviet Government carried in the PRAVDA today, correspond to this very principle.

Fully incompatible with this principle and therefore absolutely unacceptable are the requirements of the U.S. Government not only for preserving the U.S. and NATO's nuclear potential but also for its great increase by the deployment of new systems of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe and at the same time a unilateral nuclear disarmament of the Soviet Union.

If the USA continues to persist on imposing its absurd thesis and if it starts deploying its new nuclear missiles on the territory of its West European allies, it is absolutely natural for the Soviet Union to take the response measures imposed by the requirements of its own and its allies' security. But this would lead, fully through the fault of the USA and NATO, to the so far greatest nuclear armament and to the greatest danger for the European and world peace, a danger for mankind.

This is why the warning contained in the Soviet declaration is utmost clear and categorical: Breaking the balance in the nuclear sphere on the part of the USA will inevitably trigger timely and efficacious measures on the Soviet part by agreement with the other allies of the Warsaw Treaty organisation. Because the threat coming from the U.S. and NATO nuclear missiles is not only for the Soviet Union, it is a direct threat also for all the other European socialist states participating in the Warsaw Treaty. It is natural for these response measures to include the deployment of extra nuclear missiles in order to create the necessary counter-balance to the increasing in number and power nuclear missiles on the territories of the NATO member-states in Europe, as well as measures which will take into their scope the territory of the very United States.

These will be absolutely necessary, legal and justified measures for self-defence in the face of the growing danger of Washington's nuclear adventure which threatens not only the Soviet Union and other socialist states but also all the West European states and the whole mankind.

The declaration of the Soviet Government is a self-imposing warning for the USA and its Atlantic allies. At the same time the declaration reveals good will and constructive proposals for reaching a reasonable agreement to avert the new perilous nuclear arms race and the nuclear war altogether.

FURTHER ON OFFICIAL DELEGATION'S VISIT TO ROME

Traditionally Good Relations Noted

AU260958 Sofia BTA in English 0844 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Rome, May 26 (BTA corr.) -- Yesterday Metropolitan Bishop Pancratsiy of Stara Zagora, member of the official Bulgarian delegation for the celebration of May 24th, together with the other representatives of the Bulgarian Orthodox and the Roman Catholic Church, had meetings at the Vatican. He had a talk with Monsignor Torella Cascante, vice president of the Secretariat for Promoting Christian Unity. Then he also met Archbishop Miroslav Marusin, chief secretary of the Sacred Congregation for the Eastern Churches, who presented a speech of greetings in the Bulgarian language.

The representatives of the Vatican emphasized the Bulgarian essence of the work of Cyril and Methodius and Bulgaria's role in preserving and spreading the Slavonic letters and culture. During the talk mutual desire was expressed to develop and consolidate the traditionally good relations between the Vatican, the Bulgarian state and the Bulgarian Orthodox Church. Stress was laid on the contribution of the churches to attaining peace and understanding among peoples especially in the present-day conditions of nuclear threat.

Talks at Foreign Ministry

AU271533 Sofia BTA in English 1452 GMT 27 May 83

[By BTA correspondent]

[Text] Rome, May 27 -- Bulgaria's deputy-minister of foreign affairs, Mr Lyuben Gotsev, member of the official Bulgarian delegation that arrived in Rome for the celebration of the Day of Slavonic Letters and Bulgarian culture, May 24, met with the director general of the political office with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Bruno Botai [spelling as received]. In the course of the talks questions pertaining to the state of relations between Bulgaria and Italy were discussed. The Bulgarian side proposed a number of ideas for the improvement of bilateral relations. The Italian side answered that the proposals will be studied with due attention.

Departure 27 May

AU271918 Sofia BTA in English 1852 GMT 27 May 83

[By BTA correspondent]

[Text] Rome, May 27 -- The official Bulgarian delegation for the celebration of the Slavonic letters and the Bulgarian culture, headed by Academician Georgi Bliznakov, vice president of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and rector of Sofia University "Kliment Okhridski", left Rome today. The delegation paid tribute to the deed of the brothers Cyril and Methodius and visited the tomb of Constantine-Cyril the philosopher in the basilica of "San Clemente". The envoys of Bulgaria were received by the head of the Roman Catholic Church, Pope John Paul the Second. The members of the delegation had meetings with representatives of the Vatican, of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy and Italian scientific circles.

POLISH LEADERS GREETED ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

AU301314 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 May 83 pp 1,2

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following message to Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic:

Dear Comrades: On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the entire Bulgarian people, and on our own behalf we send you most cordial greetings on the 35th anniversary of the First Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Polish People's Republic.

The treaty, which was signed on 29 May 1948, marked the beginning of a new stage in history of the traditionally friendly relations between our fraternal peoples. During the past 35 years the comprehensive relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Polish People's Republic have constantly developed and obtained a new content in the interest of our peoples, the unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries, and the cause of socialism and peace.

We stress with satisfaction that today, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Polish People's Republic are implementing broad and active cooperation in the political, economic, scientific-technical, and cultural areas, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The Bulgarian people are following with interest the struggle of the PZPR and the people's government for defending the revolutionary achievements of the Polish people, and decisively condemn the crude interference of the United States and other NATO member countries in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic. We express deep conviction that the Communists and the real patriots in Poland will mobilize even more successfully the efforts of all working people in the struggle for overcoming the crisis, normalizing life in the country, and further constructing the socialist society in the Polish People's Republic.

The BCP, the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the entire Bulgarian people highly value the contribution of the Polish People's Republic to strengthening the unity and power of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, to developing fraternal cooperation within the framework of CEMA, to the common struggle of the socialist community's countries against imperialism and reaction, and for stopping the arms race and for disarmament.

We are convinced that the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Polish People's Republic, closely connected with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community, will further actively contribute to strengthening the unity and cohesion of all progressive and peaceloving forces in the world, and to peace, security, and cooperation among nations.

Expressing the sentiments of the Bulgarian people on the day of our common holiday, we wish you, dear Polish comrades, all Polish Communists and the entire Polish people, new successes in building socialism in the Polish People's Republic.

ECONOMIC TALKS HELD WITH MOZAMBIQUE MINISTER

Cooperation Document Signed

AU282014 Sofia BTA in English 1910 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] Sofia, May 28 (BTA) -- Today Mr Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of home trade and services, received Mr Antonio Branco, minister of industry and power engineering of Mozambique.

During the talk the possibilities for cooperation and making use of the Bulgarian experience in the organisation of the local industry in Mozambique were discussed.

Mr Georgi Karamanev and Mr Antonio Branco signed the first document on cooperation in the local industry and services between Bulgaria and Mozambique. It provides for the two sides to work jointly for the technical improvement, updating, reconstruction and transfer of new technologies in the enterprises of the local industry, in the studying, designing, supplying and building of complete projects, in selling the finished products on our and the Mozambiquean market and in third countries. Goods will also be exchanged. Besides, Bulgaria will make her experience available in building enterprises for the manufacture of articles of wood, ceramics and leather in Mozambique. Specialists of Mozambique will be trained in Bulgarian enterprises. Other forms of cooperation such as industrial and trade cooperation will be employed as well.

Further Details

AU292028 Sofia BTA in English 1919 GMT 29 May 83

["Bulgaria-Mozambique: Good Prospects" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 29 (BTA) -- A delegation of Mozambique led by Mr Antonio Branco, minister of industry and power engineering on a visit to Bulgaria, May 26 through 29 [sentence as received]. He was received by Mr Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, chairman of the Bulgarian Industrial Economic Association and by Mr Andrey Lukanov, candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

They discussed the possibilities for extending reciprocal cooperation in various branches of the industry. Some specific measures were outlined for further activation of the business relations of Bulgaria and Mozambique.

Mr Antonio Branco told a BTA reporter that his talks in Bulgaria were very fruitful. Mr Branco said: "We agreed to setting up joint ventures in the processing of wood, in the manufacture of furniture, in the processing of coco-nuts and using the coco-fibres, and in mining. Apart from it, Bulgarian specialists will take part in the restoring of Mozambique's local industry. We also reviewed other possibilities for expanding the cooperation in industry, geological prospecting and the production of marble."

TODOROV RECEIVES MEXICAN CONGRESSMEN 27 MAY

AU271915 Sofia BTA in English 1841 GMT 27 May

[Text] Sofia, May 27 (BTA) -- Today the chairman of the National Assembly, Mr Stanko Todorov, received here visiting Mexican parliamentary delegation headed by Prof. Andreas Valdivia Aguilera, senator of the ruling Partido Revolucionario Institucional [Institutional Revolutionary Party], president of the Senate Commission on the Problems of Cooperation and Education.

It was stressed during the friendly talks that the political, economic and cultural relations between Bulgaria and Mexico are developing (? and the conviction) was expressed that the present talks between the two parliamentary delegations will make a contribution to the further strengthening of Bulgaro-Mexican cooperation. The role was stressed of parliaments in the development of cooperation between people, for the strengthening of world peace.

The Mexican delegation had meetings and talks at the National Assembly, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and at the Ministry of National Education.

FOOD PRICE INCREASE ANNOUNCED, PROBLEMS CITED

AU292019 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 29 May 83

[Text] In connection with the difficulties that have developed as a result of the continuous drought and the emerging nonfulfillment of the plan for grain and fodder cereals, and in order to ensure an economic and sparing use of food resources and to secure the normal supply of basic foodstuffs to the population, as of 30 May 1983 the prices of the following products will increase: pork, 21.4 percent; poultry, 23 percent; ground meat, 18.7 percent; and various kinds of meat products in accordance with the increase of the relevant meat. The retail price of lamb will decrease 15 percent.

The retail price of imported beverages will increase an average of 30 percent; imported beer, 70 percent; luxury-type local beverages, 28 percent; grape brandy, 10 percent; citrus fruits -- except lemons and olives -- an average of 35 percent. The price of transportation by taxicab will increase 50 percent.

From 30 May to 30 September seasonal prices are to be introduced in restaurants. There will be a 10-percent consumption tax. This increase will not be applied in youth cafeterias, pensioners' clubs, cafeterias in plants, offices, and schools, and in the coffeehouses of the first, second, and third categories. The increase of expenditures for food on the part of cafeterias for children, students, and pensioners will be covered by the state budget. Practical measures have been adopted for the sparing and economic use of grain, flour, bread, and bread products.

It has been recommended to the economic organization producing foodstuffs to adopt measures for increasing the quality of food, diversifying its assortment, and implementing the foodstuffs plan. They are to insure a regular supply for the stores and improve the services for the population.

MATERIALS ON FOURTH CULTURE CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS

Opening Session

AU250904 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0600 GMT on 26 May carries the live relay, intercepted in progress, of the opening of the Fourth Bulgarian Culture Congress.

The announcer elaborates on the importance of Bulgarian culture and then reports the entrance of the "leaders, headed by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the State Council," who are greeted with stormy and prolonged applause.

The congress is opened by Bulgarian writer Mladen Isaev, who greets the guests and delegates, particularly "Todor Zhivkov, the great friend of Bulgarian culture." He evokes the memory of Lyudmila Zhivkova and speaks on forthcoming national holidays and historical dates and proceeds to the election of a "working presidium." The delegates unanimously elect the presidium.

The members of the presidium then take their seats. The speaker greets the foreign delegates headed by "Comrade Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and Vasiliy Shauro, head of the CPSU Central Committee Cultural Department and member of the CPSU Central Committee." He then lists all the other delegates from socialist countries, headed by their culture ministers or deputy ministers. The speaker also greets a deputy director of UNESCO and numerous "cultural figures and friends of Bulgarian culture from many countries." He then recalls Bulgarian cultural workers who died between the third and fourth culture congresses and pays tribute to them.

The congress continues its work by voting on the agenda, which is adopted unanimously. All proposals on work proceedings are adopted.

The floor is then given to Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, who reads the greetings message of the BCP Central Committee to the congress. The greetings message points out the "prestige of Bulgarian culture abroad, which is unprecedented." In this connection, the "unforgettable Lyudmila Zhivkova" is mentioned. The further implementation of her ideas is the best tribute to her, the greetings message states.

The message further expresses the party's appreciation for the "struggle for further improvements" in creative art and for the perfection of socialist realism. The contribution of young writers and artists is emphasized. The message warns against "isolation" of young creative artists. The greetings message, read by Mikhaylov, points out the importance of culture "coming closer to the people's masses" and contributing to the perfection of a socialist way of life. It also recommends the expansion of technical means to disseminate culture, such as the mass media. The message stresses the importance of disseminating Bulgarian culture abroad, through international conferences and other activities. "The responsibilities of arts and culture are increasing under the circumstances of the aggravated international situation caused by the Reagan administration." Bulgarian-Soviet cultural cooperation, cooperation with socialist countries, and with international organizations is emphasized.

The greetings message is followed by stormy applause and expresses gratitude for the "care given by the BCP Central Committee and Todor Zhivkov personally" to Bulgarian arts and culture. The reading of the greetings message lasts about 10 minutes.

The floor is then given to Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Committee of Culture, who reads a report on the subject: "For the Further Upsurge of Bulgarian Culture." He speaks about the importance of the congress and then, on behalf of the delegates, "expresses" our ardent gratitude to the strategist, architect, and first builder of the BCP's April policy, Comrade Todor Zhivkov." This statement is followed by heavy applause. He assures the party and the people that the works of Bulgarian artists and cultural workers will always be devoted to the future of communism. Yordanov continues by describing the economic and social improvements in Bulgaria, which are accompanied by successes in the fields of science, arts and culture. He then evokes once more the memory of Lyudmila Zhivkova "the inspired patriot and ardent internationalist." He praises her erudition, her leading qualities, and charming personality. "Under her influence, an atmosphere of trust and creative spirit was established in cultural life," Yordanov adds. He assures the audience that the fourth congress will further implement Lyudmila Zhivkova's lofty humanitarian work.

At this point, after an approximately 10-minute-long excerpt of Yordanov's report, the announcer closes the live relay and announces that Todor Zhivkov, "Politburo members and BCP Central Committee secretaries, as well as foreign delegations headed by Petr Demichev, USSR minister of culture," participated in the opening of the Fourth Culture Congress.

Zhivkov Receives Demichev

AU251814 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] On 25 May Comrade Todor Zhivkov received Petr Demichev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member, USSR minister of culture, and leader of the Soviet delegation to the Fourth Congress of Bulgarian Culture. At the meeting, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, they exchanged opinions on topical issues of cultural cooperation between the two countries.

Congress Ends 27 May

AU271500 Sofia BTA in English 1333 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Sofia, May 27 (BTA) -- The fourth congress of the Bulgarian culture ended here today.

The two thousand delegates unanimously approved the decision which read that great successes in building the culture of the developed socialist society had been scored. It is emphasized that the achievements of the Bulgarian culture are organically linked with the example and personal and creative contribution of Lyudmila Zhivkova.

The congress approved a declaration for peace and international cultural cooperation which reads in part: "Peace is necessary for the Balkans so that the peoples in this region can live in goodneighborliness and understanding, peace is necessary for Europe which still remembers the horrors of the war, peace is necessary for the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America fighting for a free and independent development, peace is necessary for all people in the world". The congress of the Bulgarian culture appealed to all men of art and culture, scientists and public figures, state and political figures, to join the mighty movement of peoples for doing away with the war threat, to defend the right to life on the earth, for a lasting peace in the world.

Mr Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, was unanimously elected chairman of the Committee for Culture.

The Congress elected a new Committee For Culture with a staff of 276.

Culture Committee Elections

AU271623 Sofia BTA in English 1446 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Sofia, May 27 (BTA) -- Mr Georgi Yordanov, candidate-member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council, was elected chairman of the Committee for Culture at the Fourth Congress of Bulgarian Culture which ended here today.

The congress elected a new Committee for Culture with a membership of 276. The previous, third congress of culture elected 217 people. In the new committee 149 people are of the old members and there 127 - newly-elected [sentence as received]. Among them are three Heroes of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, thirty-two Heroes of Socialist Labour, eight academicians, six corresponding members, thirty-five Professors, 181 members of creative unions, 213 are men and sixty-three women.

At the first plenary session of the new Committee for Culture, the 49-year old Georgi Yordanov was unanimously re-elected for chairman. For first deputy chairman was elected artist Prof. Svetlin Rusev, for deputy chairmen there were elected: Valentin Karamanchev who is charman of the state creative- and - production association of "Bulgarian Books and Press", Mr Vladimir Zhivkov - general director of the centre "Banner of Peace", Mr Dimitur Tupkov, composer, director general of the Association of "Theatre and Music", Mr Milen Marinov, director general of "International Cultural Activity", Mr Nikola Menov, director general of the Association of "Bulgarian Cinematography", Mr Peyo Berbenliev, director general of the Association "Plastic Arts, Cultural Heritage and Libraries" and Mr Ivan Miloshev. Mr Stefan Ganev was elected chief secretary of the Committee.

At its latest session the Fourth Congress of the Bulgarian Culture adopted a decision and a declaration "For Peace and International Cultural Cooperation". There were approved some amendments and addenda to the statute of the Committee for Culture which specify the aims of the committee and the functions of its bodies in accordance with the development of the country.

In his final speech, Mr Geogri Yordanov emphasized that the congress had turned into a highly responsible talk on the vital problems and tasks of the Bulgarian socialist culture. He pointed out that the care for the Communist education of the workers and the youth would continue to be in the centre of attention of the Bulgarian workers on art and culture.

The speaker pointed out that the forthcoming national party conference (March 1984) demanded the never-ceasing ideological and artistic level of literature and art, improvement of the many-sided cultural and educative activity, fighting with all strength for a higher quality of the cultural activity. Mr Georgi Yordanov said: "The fourth congress obliges us to defend the innovator's essence of socialist realism imbued with the Communist idea of the new personality".

He emphasized as an adherent feature of the modern Bulgarian culture the respect for the national and universal progressive trends, the freedom of personal manifestation of the artist, of the style and genre preferences in the name of the high ideological and artistic results.

Closing the Fourth Congress of Bulgarian Culture, Mr Georgi Yordanov stressed: "Our class enemies are preparing the death of civilization. The relapses of timidity, laziness, egoism, envy, indifference, self interest and petty prosperity set against us. We do not have the right to forget our duty of citizens, of tireless sowers of the Communist credo and truth".

Zhivkov Attends Congress Closing

AU271850 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 27 May 83

[Excerpt] The Fourth Congress of Bulgarian Culture was festively closed at the Lyudmila Zhivkova Palace of Culture in Sofia today.

Throughout 3 days the main trends of our cultural development and intellectual growth and the education of the people in the spirit of the works of contemporary socialist arts, literature and creative thought were discussed in a widely representative, many-sided and businesslike manner.

The closing session was attended by the members, candidate members and secretaries of the BCP Politburo and Central Committee headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov. They were greeted with enthusiastic applause. Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, as well as Vasiliy Shauro, head of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Department, were also among those present.

Zhivkov at Congress Concert

AU281350 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] The Bulgarian Folklore Song and Dance Company gave a festive performance in Sofia tonight in honor of the guests and delegates to the Fourth Congress of Culture. The performance was attended by Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Milko Balev, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Georgi Yordanov, Dimitur Stanishev, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, and Kiril Zarev. The Soviet delegation, headed by Comrade Petr Demichev, as well as numerous foreign delegations, and chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited in Sofia, were also among those present at the concert.

Soviet Delegation Departs

AU281406 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] The Soviet cultural delegation that attended the Fourth Congress of Bulgarian Culture headed by Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, departed our country today. The delegation also included Vasiliy Shauro, head of the CPSU Central Committee Cultural Department, and other outstanding representatives of the Soviet cultural sphere.

The delegation was seen off at Sofia airport by Comrades Milko Balev and Georgi Atanasov, as well as by Lyubomir Pavlov, head of the BCP Central Committee Cultural Department, and by Nikita Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria.

Cross-Reference: Congress Speeches

For Moscow reportage on the Fourth Congress of Bulgarian Culture, including the activities of Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, see the Eastern Europe Section of the 27 May Soviet DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

ZHIVKOV MEETS, ADDRESSES SOFIA OKRUG BODIES

Briefing by Dyulgerov

AU201253 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 20 May 83

[Summary] "Comrade Todor Zhivkov met the Bureau of the Sofia Okrug BCP Committee this morning. He also met the Sofia Okrug People's Council Executive Committee."

Nikolay Dyulgerov, first secretary of the Sofia Okrug BCP Committee, briefed Comrade Zhivkov on the tasks and work of the Okrug BCP organization and on the people's working enthusiasm in this okrug, as well as on preparations for the national party conference.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov, later met the Sofia Okrug party and administrative aktiv. "He was greeted with exceptional cordiality and delivered an extensive speech in which he positively evaluated the work of the Sofia Okrug party organization."

Details of Zhivkov Statement

AU201915 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 20 May 83

[Excerpt] A meeting of the Sofia Okrug party and administrative aktiv took place this afternoon at Georgi Kirkov Hall in Sofia. At this meeting Comrade Todor Zhivkov delivered an address on certain basic questions concerning our economic development, as well as concerning topical issues of the international situation.

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee and on his own behalf, Comrade Zhivkov congratulated the working people of Sofia Okrug on their successes in the socioeconomic development of this part of our country and highly evaluated the achievements in implementing the 12th BCP Congress decisions.

Our first party and state leader expressed his satisfaction at the ascending development of industry and agriculture in the Sofia Okrug and pointed out that the work facing the population demands a full mobilization of efforts for a successful accomplishment of the tasks that have been assigned, as well as for a worthy preparation of the National Party Conference.

In the afternoon, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, accompanied by Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and by Georgi Pankov, minister of chemical industry, as well as by Nikolay Dyulgerov, first secretary of the Sofia Okrug BCP Committee, visited certain workshops and was briefed on their production as well as on the work of the Rila plant for chemical goods used in everyday life.

Congratulations From Zhivkov

AU221922 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 22 May 83

[Summary] "On 22 May the Elin Pelin peasants' holiday ended. This was one of the most interesting cultural events of the Sofia Okrug. Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, attended the closing celebration." Dimitur Ivanov, first secretary of the Elin Pelin BCP Municipal Committee, spoke on the successes of the okrug's working people. "Greeted with exceptional cordiality, Comrade Todor Zhivkov congratulated the participants on their holiday and on their great successes." He dwelled on some issues of the country's development and "stressed the big reserves of our economy, which are to be most rationally utilized." The participants handed Comrade Todor Zhivkov a letter to the BCP Central Committee, in which they pledged new working successes.

RADIO REPORTS LEADERS' APPEARANCES FOR 21-28 MAY

AU281654 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its newscasts between 21 and 28 May, which are noted in parentheses, reports the following appearances by Bulgarian leaders:

Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, attended a festive tattoo in honor of partisans killed in World War II in an unidentified Sofia okrug village. [1930 GMT 21 May]

Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, and Vasil Tsanov, BCP Central Committee secretary, attended a ceremony on the anniversary of a local high school in Ruse. [1900 GMT 21 May]

Ognyan Doynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended a celebration of the feast day Cyril and Methodius in Sofia. [1730 GMT 2 May]

Tsola Dragoycheva, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, is reported to have attended a plenum of the Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship All-National Committee in Sofia. [1500 GMT 27 May]

Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Stoyan Karadzhov, chairman of the BCP Central Control Auditing Commission, are reported to have attended a celebration of mining workers in Sofia. [1930 GMT 27 May]

U.S. PRESSURE SEEN IN WILLIAMSBURG STATEMENT

LD301225 Prague CTK in English 1041 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] Williamsburg -- In the statement read on behalf of the participants in the conference here of leaders of seven major capitalist states by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz yesterday, Western countries supported Washington's unrealistic stand -- based on the so-called zero option -- demanding that the USSR liquidate all its medium-range missiles and thus enable the West to achieve military supremacy.

Although the statement did not spare words about the necessity of reaching effective agreements on arms control, in fact it rejected all constructive Soviet proposals, as well as the just demand for British and French nuclear potentials being included in the talks on medium-range missiles in Europe.

The joint statement of the seven Western states was released only after considerable U.S. pressure on some of its allies. According to diplomatic sources, there existed three different versions of the statement. While the British version did not differ very much from the U.S. one, the West German text was far more moderate. Canada wanted the text to express more resolutely support for disarmament and demanded that British and French nuclear arsenals be included in the talks with the USSR. France and Italy insisted that the statement on arms control should be released after discussion on the most important economic issue.

George Shultz came out with the statement seven hours later than originally announced and this proves what effort it took the U.S. delegation to persuade others to support Washington's stand and to keep the appearance that no contentious issues concerning disarmament and approach to the USSR exist between the United States and its allies.

OFFICIAL DECLARATION ON VIENNA SUDETEN MEETING

AU261031 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 May 83 p 2

["Declaration of the Press Representatives of the CSSR's Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the Holding of Sudeten German Days in Austria"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- The 34th Sudeten German Days, the provocative assembly of representatives of the so-called Sudeten German Landsmannschaft organization which has already become traditional, were held on 20-23 May of this year in Vienna with the participation of representatives from the FRG, Austria, and overseas. At a time when all peace-loving forces are rallying on the European Continent with the aim of preserving peace and strengthening trust among the peoples, voices that are alien to peaceful coexistence and are aimed against the policy of detente and the East-West dialogue have resounded from neutral Austria, which has lent its soil for the third time to a convention of revanchists.

The statements made by the main speakers of the Sudeten German Landsmannschaft organization and by its bosses at this year's gathering have not left the progressive public in doubt about the true goals and positions of this organization. As in past years, the convention became fertile soil for fanning anti-Czechoslovak feelings and for disseminating the ideas of revanche.

Under cover of slogans on democracy, humaneness, and the right to a fatherland and self-determination, those well-known revanchist demands were recited which call for a revision of the postwar arrangement in Europe; simultaneously, the historical facts and realities were distorted, and the Austro-Hungarian monarchy was presented as the model of freedom and united Europe. The bourgeois information media in Austria have again proved to be effective helpers in misinforming the Austrian population.

This makes all the more surprising and incomprehensible the favorable attitude adopted by the Austrian Federal Government toward this kind of meeting, which traditionally has been aimed against the state system and people of the CSSR and its allies. The official support for revanchist forces, emphasized by the direct participation in the convention of top Austrian representatives, contradicts the spirit of lasting neutrality and the stipulations of the State Treaty, and is also a violation of Austria's commitments resulting from the CSCE Final Act.

In connection with the facts mentioned above, Jaromir Johanes, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, on 24 May of this year again conveyed to Heinz Weinberger, Austria's ambassador to the CSSR, the principled Czechoslovak standpoint and protest against the holding of Sudeten German Days on the territory of neutral Austria.

The CSSR also wants to consistently continue in the future the policy of developing good neighborly relations with Austria and mutually advantageous cooperation, a policy which corresponds to the interests and wishes of the broad people's strata in the two states and which also contributes to consolidating peace and security and to developing cooperation and understanding in Europe. The advance of good and friendly relations needs sufficient political will and interest on both sides. Such actions as the above assembly must be resolutely rejected because they do not benefit the deepening of bilateral relations and they support forces that are striving for the deterioration of these relations and for the liquidation of all that is positive in the results achieved in cooperation between the CSSR and the Republic of Austria.

GUSTAV HUSAK RECEIVES USSR AMBASSADOR BOTVIN

LD262218 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received Aleksandr Botvin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, in Prague today. In a cordial and comradely discussion they examined some questions concerning cooperation between the two fraternal parties and countries.

HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVIST BENDA RELEASED FROM PRISON

NC282132 Paris AFP in English 2125 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] Prague, May 28 (AFP) -- Vaclav Benda, one of Czechoslovakia's most active dissidents, was released here today after having [words indistinct] year prison sentence, friends reported.

Mr Benda, who had received a doctorate in philosophy and had taught the subject at the University of Prague, was dismissed from his post because of his political views.

He then studied mathematics and worked as a computer programer. However, he lost that job after he signed Charter 77, which called for respect for human rights.

Mr. Benda was (? arrested and) held briefly in 1977 and 1979. Later in 1979, he was taken into custody again and charged with subversive activities. He was given a four-year prison term.

CALL FOR SPECIAL ATTENTION TO ILLICIT GAINS

AU261839 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 24 May on page 3 and on 25 May on page 5 carries in two installments a 5,400-word article by CSSR Deputy Premier Karol Laco entitled "To Observe the Principles of Socialist Legality and Discipline." The article deals with the problem of "property acquisition through dishonest channels."

The author notes that although the "overwhelming majority" of the Czechoslovak working people respect joint socialist ownership, "some citizens" have retained "all kinds of individualistic habits as well as attitudes and conduct stemming from private ownership relations." This is not only profoundly at variance with the "principles of the socialist way of life and the norms of the socialist moral code" but frequently leads to violations of the socialist legal order.

Laco reviews the motley forms in which this happens (pilferage of social property, cheating of customers, artificial creation of shortages, extortion of bribes for services, and miscellaneous forms of fraud and racketeering) and points to the negative social impact of such phenomena, especially on the morality of young people.

The article also deals with the causes of and the conditions and circumstances that enable the dishonest acquisition of property. Among the "foremost factors," according to Laco, is the fact that "not all citizens of our state have attained the moral and political standards, the character qualities, and the moral and legal awareness that would correspond to the development level of our socialist society." When such people live or work in an environment in which "discipline and order are not the rule, in which there are irresponsible attitudes toward socialist social values, and the climate or impression that the risk of legal punishment is not too great," Laco goes on to say, then "they frequently become thieves, violate the work discipline, act in antisocial fashion, and come into conflict with socialist morality and the legal order."

The article then turns to the legal aspects of illegal personal enrichment. It deplores the lack of contact and cooperation between citizens and organizations, on the one hand, and "agencies protecting the all-social interest," on the other, especially the failure on the part of individuals and institutions to report unlawful acts to the appropriate bodies, as well as insufficient utilization of existing legal regulations in fighting such phenomena.

Speaking about legal measures against the unlawful acquisition of property, Laco then says: "In view of the number of cases of antisocial acquisition of property by dishonest methods, the tenacity with which this activity persists and the fact that in some sectors -- depending on the conditions and circumstances -- it is becoming 'more sophisticated,' artful, and imaginative, and in view of the gravity of this activity and the danger it poses to society, several possible measures against it are up for discussion. One of them is, for example, a new legislative regulation and codification, based on a change in the burden of proof." According to the current legislation, Laco says, it is up to the law enforcement bodies to prove antisocial activity and violation of legal regulations, which "runs up against difficulties, sometimes even great difficulties."

Nevertheless, Laco does not advocate any changes in the existing legislation: "The results of an analysis of the current legal order and the possibilities it offers have led to the conclusion that, for the time being, it is not necessary to complement the legal order with additional special amendments, including amendments that would, for example, make it possible for state bodies to confiscate property when the owner does not succeed in proving that he obtained it by legal methods.

"It is true that a change in the burden of proof would make the task of the executive bodies easier. However, what matters is that in the current situation, as a detailed analysis has shown, it is justified and optimal to ensure that all agencies and organizations properly use and consistently implement the current legal regulations on preventing unlawful enrichment and imposing sanctions in cases of dishonest property acquisition. There is no need to increase the number of legal regulations. What is necessary, however, is that all citizens, agencies, and organizations properly and effectively respect the laws of our socialist state."

In conclusion, Laco reviews the stipulations of a "set of measures" that has been adopted to prevent and more effectively punish cases of unlawful personal enrichment. These concern improvement of management and control work, consistent utilization of the existing legislation, timely reporting of all discovered or suspected cases of dishonesty, and a more intensive educational influence, including the involvement of mass information media in the campaign. The stipulations also foresee that the appropriate bodies "devote attention to cases when the property or the costly way of life of a citizen are in apparent disproportion to his legal income. Employers, national committees, and organs involved in penal proceedings are obliged to devote special attention to the activity of such citizens and, depending on the circumstances, take or initiate the appropriate measures within the framework of the existing legal regulations."

BRIEFS

BILAK DECORATES AMBASSADOR -- Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today presented the 'Order of the Victorious Febrary' to Alojz Kusalik, Czechoslovak ambassador to Denmark. The president of the republic awarded him this distinction at the proposal of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium for his long-term selfless work for the party and socialist society on his birthday. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 27 May 83 LD]

ZIMBABWE'S MUGABE CONCLUDES VISIT 27 MAY

Honecker Hosts Dinner 24 May

LD242008 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1851 GMT 24 May 83

[Excerpt] Berlin, 24 May (ADN) -- Erich Honecker and his wife, Margot Honecker, gave a dinner in honor of Robert Mugabe and his wife, Sally Mugabe, in the GDR State Council building this evening, the first day of the official friendship visit.

Present at the festive occasion were members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo: Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; Horst Dohlus; Werner Felfe; Kurt Hager; Joachim Herrmann; Guenter Mittag; Konrad Naumann; Paul Verner; Werner Jarowinsky; and Inge Lange; Deputy Chairman of the GDR State Council Dr Manfred Gerlach; Deputy Chairmen of the Council of Ministers Manfred Flegel, Hans-Joachim Heusinger, Dr Herbert Weiz; and other members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee; members of the Council of Ministers, including Minister for Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer, of the Presidium of the People's Chamber, and of the State Council.

Present for the Republic of Zimbabwe were members of the party accompanying the prime minister.

Honecker Toast

AU261218 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 May 83 p 3

[Toast by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, at the dinner for Robert Mugabe, prime minister of Zimbabwe and president of the Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front), in Berlin on 24 May.]

Dear Comrade Mugabe, dear Comrade Mrs Mugabe, dear comrades and friends:

It is a great pleasure for me to welcome you and your delegation once again with all my heart. In you, dear Comrade Mugabe, we have as our guest an African statesman who had led his people on a long and difficult path to freedom and independence. We welcome you as the representative of an independent African country, with which the GDR is allied in friendship in the joint struggle for peace and international security, against imperialist tutelage, against racism and apartheid.

We are following with great respect the efforts of the Zimbabwe African National Union [ZANU], of the government and people of your country, to overcome the oppressive colonial legacy, to protect the new achievements, to develop science and to develop society in a socialist way which will serve the interests of all the people. From our own experience we know that this is no easy task. The most important precondition for this is an assured peace.

Because of the confrontation and arms build up policy of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, primarily the United States, the life of the peoples is being threatened in a way that causes great concern. The deployment of new American first strike weapons on the territory of West European NATO states will increase the danger to peace to an extreme degree.

In their Prague declaration the Warsaw Pact states put forward realistic proposals to strengthen international security and to continue the process of political detente. The most recent proposal from General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Yuriy Andropov on reaching agreement on equality of nuclear potentials in Europe, both as regards carriers and warheads, also serves this end.

We agree with you, dear Comrade Mugabe, that there can be no stable peace without progress in the sphere of arms limitation and disarmament. Only under these conditions can all those problems which trouble mankind, such as hunger, disease, illiteracy, and economic underdevelopment, be solved.

Dear Comrade Mugabe, dear friends, Africa is a continent of new departures. It is clear that the advance of the forces of peace and national liberation, regardless of temporary difficulties, cannot be held back there. Thus it is not surprising that the most aggressive imperialist circles are trying to turn back the wheel of history on the African Continent. But they will not succeed.

I fully agree with your assessment, at the seventh summit meeting of nonaligned states in Delhi, of the situation in southern Africa and the peace-endangering policy of the South African racist regime. The causes of the tense situation in this area lie in South Africa's policy of force. As an element in the global imperialist policy of confrontation and with the backing particularly of the United States, this policy aims to subject the states and peoples of the region once again to the old dominant power. The South African racist regime's aggressive actions against the People's Republic of Angola are evidence of this.

The latest proof is its barbaric air attack on the civilian population of the capital of Mozambique. We strongly protest the policy of threats and blackmail thus practiced in defiance of all norms of international law.

Again we say that the peoples and the states of Africa can continue to rely on the GDR as a loyal friend and reliable ally. The "Week of Solidarity With the Anti-Imperialist Struggle of the Peoples of Africa", which begins this week in our country, will strongly underline this.

We actively support the demand of the Namibian people for independence on the basis of the relevant UN Security Council resolutions. In complete agreement with the states of Africa, we reject the efforts of the Reagan administration to create a package deal [junktim] and thus to prevent settlement of the Namibia issue.

Participants in the Paris Namibia conference have given an unambiguous judgement on attempts by other Western states to delay Namibia's independence. We support the demand of that conference that the UN Security Council should fully assume its responsibility for the settlement of the Namibia question.

As before, the GDR will continue to give political, diplomatic and material support to the South-West African People's Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people, and to the patriotic forces in South Africa under the leadership of the African National Congress.

Dear comrades and friends, since diplomatic relations between the Republic of Zimbabwe and the GDR began, cooperation between our parties and states has developed positively and to mutual advantage in a relatively short time. I think it is particularly valuable that this brings our peoples closer together and helps to increase mutual understanding of politics and developments in our countries.

On this basis we will discuss the opportunities for developing these relations and reach agreements. In accordance with the resolutions of the Tenth SED Congress, we are making every effort to continue to comprehensively strengthen socialism in the GDR. We see in this our contribution to the struggle for strengthening peace and support for the struggles of the peoples for freedom and national independence.

Dear comrades and friends, I ask you to raise your glass with me and drink to:

-- the benefit of the prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe and president of ZANU, Comrade Robert Mugabe, and his wife, Comrade Sally Mugabe;

-- the peace and happiness of the peoples;

-- the further strengthening and deepening of friendship and cooperation between our parties and states;

-- the well-being of all people present here;

-- the benefit of the holder of the order "Great Star of International Friendship," Comrade Robert Mugabe.

Mugabe Toast

LD242122 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1920 GMT 24 May 83

["Robert Mugabe's Toast" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 24 May (ADN) -- In his toast Robert Mugabe said:

The sign of sincere socialism is a proper awareness of its internationalist obligation. It is, therefore, to be greatly welcomed that the GDR steadfastly supports the promotion of socialist ideals in other parts of the world. For us in Zimbabwe the efforts made by the GDR Government and people, both before and after achievement of independence, are proof of the GDR's integrity as a reliable ally and friend. The material support you gave us during the anticolonial struggle, through whichever channels, was your sincere contribution to the struggle being waged by the people of Zimbabwe for its liberation. We thank you for this with all our heart.

In the period since independence this support has adopted new forms and continues to increase in variety and intensity. Cooperation between our two countries is based on our joint commitment to revolutionary comradeship and fraternity. It is this commitment that forms the basis for implementing the treaties our two governments have signed. For this reason the emphasis in our cooperation is placed on projects aimed at removing the inequality left to us from the colonial period and at raising the position of our workers and peasants.

We believe that the transformation of our society and its development toward a socialist society is a task of extremely large dimensions for which realization that constant training of ideologically aware cadres is required, cadres on whom we can rely not only with regard to their ability but in respect to their political and ideological commitment to the cause of socialism. It fills us with joy and gratitude that groups of cadres from our country have received and are receiving the necessary training here with you.

Although we are only at the beginning of our task, the moral and practical support of the GDR and other friendly socialist countries is thus an enormous source of encouragement for us. We have also received from you numerous assurances and much proof of solidarity, which has been a great spur to us and has strengthened our conviction that our project is well worth the efort and must be crowned with success in the end.

Let me just mention here the donations of medicine last year worth M1.2 million, with which you clearly showed your understanding of our urgent needs. We are quite sure that with the help of friends like you we will come much closer to realizing our 3-year transitional plan of national development, which represents our first step toward a radical transformation of our economy into a socialist economy directed toward the people.

We believe that in implementing this transformation we must study your experience in order to take from it those aspects which can without difficulty be linked with our own experience. We would, for example, very much like to study the development of cooperatives and state farms. Useful knowledge can be obtained from the GDR's enormous industrial and technical progress and from its remarkably successful system of economic planning and management.

Let me assure you, Comrade Honecker, that we attach a extremely high value to the friendship between the GDR and the Republic of Zimbabwe, which has already proved its usefulness in various areas. We are, therefore, glad that in the spirit of this friendship and for the purpose of its consolidation several delegations have visited Harare and Berlin, our two capitals, and there has been a valuable exchange of information about the possibilities of cooperation in the reconstruction and development of our country. We assume that this exchange will increase in extent and variety in the coming months and years.

I certainly do not have to remind you, comrade general secretary, that in achieving independence we are now in a position of immediate confrontation with the South African apartheid regime, which with a series of acts of sabotage is aiming to destabilize our economy and political system. In southern Africa as a whole, South Africa is pursuing a strategy of war against Angola, Mozambique, and Lesotho. The apartheid regime has thus assumed the role of mentor of those reactionary forces that we vanquished both on the battlefield and at the ballot box and is stirring up armed rebellion and banditry within our borders. Our situation in Zimbabwe is not being made easier by the fact that within ZANU there is a pack of criminal dissidents which has been induced to work against my government. My party -- ZANU -- and my government will never give in to reactionary pressure and are therefore taking firm measures to crush any criminal instigators of destabilization. Our mandate as a government comes from the people, and it would be extremely negligent and irresponsible on our part if we allowed any reactionary or counterrevolutionary to destroy the achievements of our sacrifices and struggles. We also feel encouraged here by the moral support we are receiving from all our friends in our efforts to strengthen our independence.

Robert Mugabe went on to say in his toast: In the last 2 years it has become increasingly apparent that neither South Africa nor the Western countries supporting it want to allow another truly independent African state to arise in Namibia. The so-called Western contact group has unfortunately not fulfilled its self-declared aim and instead shows understanding for the irrelevant U.S. demand for a withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola as a precondition for granting independence to Namibia. We reject this as a deliberate attempt to sow confusion and thus to delay Namibia's independence indefinitely. The frontline states are grateful for your country's support of the South-West African People's Organization and the Namibian people.

The people of Zimbabwe and the people of the GDR know they are united in their love of peace and their belief in peaceful progress. At a time when areas of conflict are being created all over the world, it is important that a friendship such as ours should prove to be an instrument for the promotion of peace and cooperation between states. I am impressed by the consistent stance that you, Comrade Honecker, have taken on the issue of world peace. You have often stressed that countries with different political and social systems must learn to exist together and work together on the basis of mutual respect for political, economic, and territorial integrity. The GDR people, themselves once the victim of a senseless and destructive war, have taken every opportunity to tell the world that a new war, whether conventional or nuclear, should never be considered by any power.

In conclusion, Robert Mugabe said: We in Zimbabwe are in full agreement with all progressive forces who work for the promotion and securing of peace. We look forward to the time when all the resources now being wasted on a senseless arms buildup can be used to further development and abolish the ever more threatening horrors of hunger, disease, and illiteracy. Thus, Zimbabwe supports all genuine initiatives aimed at reducing or destroying existing weapons arsenals and cherishes the hope that the great powers, in whose hands these arsenals lie, will conduct a constructive dialogue that will have specific results.

Mugabe News Conference

LD271501 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0836 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Berlin, 27 May (ADN) -- Cooperation between the Republic of Zimbabwe and the GDR will be very close in the future, stated Robert Mugabe, prime minister of Zimbabwe and president of the Zimbabwe African National Union -- Patriotic Front [ZANU-PF], during a news conference in Berlin today. He recalled the solidarity between the two countries which dates back to the liberation struggle, and said that now bilateral relations will be strengthened in the political, economic, cultural, and technical spheres.

Robert Mugabe said the visit to the GDR is also a study trip which provides an opportunity to learn about the GDR's experience in building socialism. He said the aim is to use this experience and the experience of other countries for the construction of socialism in Zimbabwe, taking into account the specific conditions in his country. He once again expressed thanks for the invitation to visit the GDR extended by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

While in the GDR Mugabe and his delegation studied how socialist theory is implemented, how the role of the state developed, and how the relationship between people and state is structured. In Zimbabwe the ZANU-PF is the vanguard which is pressing in the direction of socialist progress. This is not an easy process, just as it has not been an easy process in the GDR. Now the Zimbabweans are faced with the task of training the appropriate cadres and using international experience to achieve this. Above all, this process requires a campaign for the mobilization of the entire society in order to progressively expand the base for building socialism.

Robert Mugabe reaffirmed that his party and the Government of Zimbabwe will continue, as laid down in the transitional plan for economic development, with the path of creating further state-owned and mixed companies and the formation of cooperatives and workers' councils, which will share in factory management.

During the press conference, Robert Mugabe said it is extremely important for the question of Namibia's independence to be taken out of the hands of the so-called Western contact group, which is being manipulated for U.S. purposes. There is international agreement on this as has been made plain by the nonaligned conference in New Delhi and the debates at the United Nations. It is now a matter of the United Nations and its appropriate bodies and the UN secretry general taking effective measures for the implementation of Resolution No 435.

If South Africa continues to oppose Namibia's independence then Zimbabwe will consider how this resistance can be broken. South Africa should not be allowed to stand in the way of Namibia's independence. Mugabe said that the question of the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola should in no way be linked with the question of Namibia's independence.

Like Mozambique, Angola, and Lesotho, Zimbabwe has been the victim of numerous acts of aggression and attacks by the South African regime. South Africa has been waging a campaign of economic sabotage against Zimbabwe. Mugabe pointed out that the international railroad link to Maputo is being subjected to almost weekly South African terrorist acts.

This behavior must be seen in an international context. South Africa is playing a role in this region similar to that of Israel in the Middle East. For Zimbabwe this means the urgent necessity of increasing its defensive strength both on its own and on a collective basis in order to be armed against South Africa's constant attacks. He reaffirmed his conviction that in this Zimbabwe can continue to count on international support.

Documents Signed, Visit Ends

LD272317 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1121 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Berlin, 27 May (ADN) -- Important documents on further cooperation were signed in Berlin today by the GDR and the Republic of Zimbabwe.

In the GDR State Council building, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Robert Mugabe, prime minister of Zimbabwe and president of ZANU-PF, signed a joint communique in which they both express their deep satisfaction at the course and results of their talks and assessed the official friendship visit as an outstanding contribution to the further development of friendly relations and fruitful cooperation between the two parties, states, and peoples. The official talks between the two sides were successfully concluded immediately prior to this. The ceremony was also attended by other members of the GDR party and state leadership and by members of Robert Mugabe's delegation.

Earlier, Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers, state secretary, and first deputy minister of foreign trade of the GDR, and Frederick Shava, minister of manpower planning and development of Zimbabwe, signed an agreement on economic, industrial, and scientific-technical cooperation and a further agreement on scientific-technical cooperation.

Erich Honecker and Robert Mugabe embraced each other and congratulated one another on the results of the official friendship visit. Erich Honecker then invited his guest into his study, where Robert Mugabe signed the visitors' book of the chairman of the GDR State Council.

As the two men went to their car and began the journey to the airport accompanied by a motor-cycle escort, many thousands of Berliners greeted them outside the Council of State building and in Marx-Engels Square. With applause and cheers they reaffirmed the friendship and cooperation between the two countries, which have been considerably enriched by this visit. Banners proclaimed the joint anti-imperialist struggle of the two countries and their support for peace and security. Robert Mugabe shook hands with many working people.

HONECKER, FRG'S VOGEL HOLD 'UNOFFICIAL' TALK

LD291727 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1459 GMT 29 May 83

[Text] Berlin, 29 May (ADN) -- During a private visit to the GDR, Hans-Jochen Vogel met Erich Honecker on 28 May 1983 for an unofficial discussion. The discussion involved an exchange of views and thoughts on the present state and future prospects of relations between the GDR and the FRG. The exchange of views was conducted with great frankness.

Both sides agreed that during the first 10 years of its existence the Basic Treaty has provided a constructive basis for the peaceful development of mutual advantage to both states despite differing basic views on social and other relevant issues. They stressed the need to preserve the continuity of this development, to protect it from setbacks and to continue to imbue the treaty with life.

During the discussion, a large number of topical issues were discussed, including the problem of the minimum exchange amount, the handling of transit traffic, as well as humanitarian questions. The two sides underlined that both German states bear a special responsibility, as a result of their geographical situation and history, for securing peace in Europe. It thus follows that the FRG and the GDR in particular must help to stop the arms race and avert the threat of a nuclear holocaust. This threat can only be overcome by working together and not against each other.

Erich Honecker recalled that he held a similar discussion almost exactly 10 years ago with Herbert Wehner. Hans-Jochen Vogel replied that as Herbert Wehner's successor in the Office of Chairman of the SPD Bundestag Group, he attributes great importance to cultivating and further developing relations between the two German states and will devote himself particularly to this task.

Vogel Cited on Talks

LD301940 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1357 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] Bonn, 30 May (ADN) -- SPD Bundestag Group Chairman Hans-Jochen Vogel, at a press conference in Bonn today, described his talk with GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker as constructive and very open. Both sides were fully aware of the significance of things which have been achieved in the improvement of relations between the two German states over the last 13 years. Both sides clearly let themselves be guided by the will for continuity. After the talk it became even more clear what those who are using this sensitive area to carry on their power struggles in the FRG are putting at risk. The talk lasted almost 4 hours. The main topic was bilateral relations and the responsibility of the two German states for the preservation of peace. There was positive praise for what had been achieved, particularly in the face of continuing differences in basic views which were not disguised by either party, concerning relevant questions.

Erich Honecker emphasized several times, and Vogel shared this view, that it is important to safeguard achievements and to maintain a clear head in any possible set-backs in the interests of continuity. Until 6 March the GDR clearly fully believed the assurances of the new FRG Government that it wanted to maintain continuity. After 6 March irritation had arisen about whether a turn in policy was planned after all. The cancellation of Erich Honecker's visit must be seen against this background as an urgent reminder for both sides to nurture and maintain continuity. It became clear that the cancellation was made at a particular concrete point of time. Erich Honecker emphasized that postponement did not mean complete cancellation.

There was also agreement on the significance of transit traffic and its concrete handling, but there continues to be incomprehension of the GDR about a number of statements by responsible politicians in the FRG in connection with the death at Drewitz.

The GDR side also expressed its concern that the number of instances of abuse of the transit agreement is significantly greater than was generally known. Vogel said he had brought up the question of the minimum exchange sum and had pointed out social aspects in this conncection. It became clear to him that the GDR decision was based primarily on financial and currency grounds. In this respect the undervaluation of the GDR mark and its illegal import and export was pointed out to him.

Both sides positively assessed economic relations between the two states and noted a positive development. It was shown that environmental problems are accorded the same priority in the GDR as in the FRG. The GDR declared its willingness for solid negotiations on a cultural agreement and an agreement in the field of science and technology with the FRG.

In discussing the question of the preservation of peace, there was full agreement between himself and Erich Honecker on the threat posed by the growing nuclear confrontation. They agreed that it is not possible to wage wars which could be limited and won and which would leave anything on the European Continent. There was also joint awareness of the special responsiblity for peace in Europe which both German states carry on the basis of their geographical position and history.

During the talk there were divergent views on the Geneva negotiations and on nuclear medium-range missiles, especially on the question of which side has possibilities for maneuver. Erich Honecker explained to him the declaration of the Soviet Government on this subject, above all the passages which talk of countermeasures if new American medium-range missiles are based in Western Europe.

With regard to the Madrid CSCE meeting it became clear that the GDR fully supports the proposal by the neutral countries and hopes that as a result of the negotiations a European disarmament conference will be convened.

Vogel said that during his private visit to the GDR he had an opportunity to talk with GDR citizens, for example after a Catholic mass. They urgently expressed the wish that continuity of relations should be maintained between the two German states. If the State Council chairman spoke in support of such continuity, then he was certainly expressing the thoughts of the people in the GDR.

Answering journalists' questions, Vogel said the talk had shown that the course of the Geneva negotiations and the possible stationing of new American medium-range missiles in the FRG will influence future relations between the two German states and also the date of a visit by Erich Honecker.

The SPD Bundestag Group chairman expressed the conviction that every possibility which presents itself for talks between politicians of the two German states itself should be used. He said he believes Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl agrees with this.

On the statement by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger that the stationing of Pershing II missiles is unavoidable. Vogel said he and the whole of the SPD Bundestag group are against any kind of automatic stationing. Also, to say it is unavoidable does not correspond to the decisions taken. At the current stage of negotiations he can definitely see alternatives which would make stationing superfluous. The Bundestag group will discuss this in detail on Wednesday.

HONECKER GREETS KING HUSAYN ON NATIONAL DAY

AU261424 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 May 83 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On the occasion of the national holiday of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Erich Honecker, GDR State Council chairman, has sent a congratulatory telegram to King Husayn I of Jordan. It states that the far-reaching agreement in the attitude of the two states concerning vital questions of international development is a solid foundation for developing friendly relations between the GDR and Jordan for mutual benefit. Erich Honecker reassured the king that the GDR will continue to be firmly and unitedly at the side of the Arab peoples and support their struggle for a comprehensive, just, and lasting settlement in the Middle East.

On the same occasion Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, conveyed congratulations to Mudar Badran, prime minister of Jordan.

NATIONAL HOCKEY TEAM TO TOUR PRC 25 MAY-10 JUNE

AU261555 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 May 83 p 7

[ADN report: "Select Hockey Team to the PRC"]

[Excerpt] Today, Wednesday, the GDR national hockey team is leaving for the PRC where they will play six games against host country teams until 10 June, including official matches.

POHL SEES RIFTS BETWEEN EUROPEANS, U.S.

DW310953 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 31 May 83

[Manfred Pohl commentary on the "Aktuelle Kamera" newscast]

[Text] The summit meeting in Williamsburg was marked by profound differences of opinion on economic, currency, and fiscal issues. We can conclude from statements by U.S. President Reagan at a press conference that the United States has rejected European demands for changes in U.S. fiscal and economic policies. Accordingly, the United States is also blocking the French proposal concerning an international conference on the reorganization of the capitalist currency systems.

Another area of controversy was the trade policy pursued by Washington. The U.S. threat of sanctions against foreign businesses which maintain economic and trade relations with socialist countries -- a threat which already exists as a draft bill -- was the subject of serious warnings by conference participants.

Observers at the conference noted that the U.S. hosts obviously failed to rally all participants to a common stand on the decisive economic policy problems. This was also one of the reasons why such great efforts were made to impose on the conference at least a so-called joint statement on security issues as phrased by the United States.

U.S. Secretary of State Shultz read the document to the press. It reaffirms the well-known position that the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe is to be started if no agreement, as NATO conceives it, is reached in Geneva. The consideration of British and French nuclear missile systems was again rejected. This boils down to an attempt to gain one-sided military advantages for NATO. DPA reported that the statement was adopted despite strong objections and reservations and only after intense arguments.

In commentaries on the Williamsburg conference, observers hold the view that no solutions to the acute economic problems were found. Complicated problems such as budget deficits, mass unemployment, and problems of world trade remained unsolved at the conference, especially because other conference participants accuse the United States of exporting recession.

TISCH, CPCZ'S HOFFMANN DISCUSS TU TASKS

LD302015 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1559 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] Berlin, 30 May (ADN) -- The trade unions of the GDR and CSSR regard the joint struggle against the danger of a nuclear war and for safeguarding a permanent peace as the paramount task of trade union representation of interests. This was stated during a meeting of the secretariats of the FDGB Executive Committee and the Central Council of the Czechoslovak Revolutionary Trade Union Movement [RTUM]. It took place during the weekend in Berlin under the leadership of Harry Tisch, member of the SED Politburo and chairman of the FDGB Executive Committee and Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the RTUM Central Council.

The trade unionists underlined the significance of the latest disarmament proposals of the Soviet Union and the important peace proposals submitted in the Prague Warsaw Pact Political Declaration. They declared their firm determination to seize every initiative that serves peace and to support it with the strength of their millions of members.

In view of the intensified policy of confrontation and arms escalation by the most reactionary circles of imperialism, in particular the United States and NATO, the FDGB and the RTUM fully support the statement made by the USSR Government on 28 May 1983. Both organizations want to actively support the preparation and implementation of the International meeting "For Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War" in June 1983 in Prague.

BRIEFS

BURUNDI AMBASSADOR'S DEPARTURE -- On 11 May Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, received for a farewell visit Clement Sambira, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Burundi. On the same day Willi Stoph received the ambassador for a farewell visit [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 May 83 p 2 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO ETHIOPIA -- GDR Ambassador Guenter Mauersberger was received for his farewell visit by Fikre-Selassie Wogderess, general secretary of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Ethiopia. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 May 83 p 2 AU]

WILLIAMSBURG MISSILE DEPLOYMENT DECISION VIEWED

LD300834 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] The NATO countries will begin deployment of American missiles in West Europe in December of this year if the Soviet Union is not willing to reach agreement at the Geneva talks on the basis of Washington's proposals. This was confirmed in the statement adopted by the seven most developed capitalist countries' heads of state and government at their summit meeting in Williamsburg. The document basically reflects the stance of the United States and observers interpret this as Washington's success in forcing its will on its partners on the first day of the talks. According to the statement, the leading Western countries intend to maintain a considerable military potential but want to continue the arms limitation talks as well.

As is well known, the Soviet Union rejected on several occasions and qualified as unacceptable the proposal put forward by Washington. For the first time Japan, which is not a member of NATO, and France, which stands outside NATO's military organization, have joined in a common stance. According to hitherto unconfirmed reports, as a condition for the acceptance of the statement President Reagan has promised to send Secretary of State Shultz to Moscow for talks with Soviet leaders on arms limitation possibilities.

LAZAR DISCUSSES U.S. ARMS POLICY, USSR STATEMENT

LD282302 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] At the national conference of Socialist Brigade Leaders in Budapest today many speakers presented their opinions. The working session ended after a closing speech by Sandor Gaspar.

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, also dealt with foreign political questions in his speech. Among other things he dealt with the Soviet Government statement on armaments published today.

[Begin Lazar recording] Imperialism, first of all the aggressive circles of the United States, have strengthened their unconcealed endeavor to attain military superiority over the Soviet Union and the countries of the Warsaw Pact. A recent gross manifestation of this is the American Senate's decision to pave the way for the development and testing of the so-called MX missiles. Today the Soviet Government statement was published. We completely agree with it and it makes obvious again the Soviet Union's peaceful intention and its intention to negotiate, and also that those obsessed with armaments miscalculate when they believe that they can achieve their aims. The Soviet Union, the socialist countries, and the world's progressive forces are capable of and have sufficient means to defend peace and to save humanity from a nuclear catastrophe.

The excessive arms race has exacerbated the international political atmosphere to such an extent that this by itself restricts not only the development but often even the maintenance of interstate economic relations based on equal rights. The difficulties caused by the deteriorating international situation are made worse by the fact that the capitalist world's economic crisis has further deepended and this sharpens market competition to an extreme degree, makes formerly steady partners [word indistinct], and causes serious trouble in the international financial world. [end recording]

HUNGARY-U.S. COUNCIL STUDIES MFN STATUS

LD272359 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] The extension of the most-favored-nation status for several years can contribute to the increase of the security of business activity and would increase the activities of enterprises. This statement is contained in the joint communique issued on the 9th session of the Hungarian-U.S. Economic Council. Can the development of mutual trade receive a new impulse? What possibilities are there for cooperation on so-called customs-free territories?

The value of Hungarian exports to the United States was about $130 million last year. Hungarian imports were barely $67 million. These are not our statistics but those of our U.S. partner, and this does not include the turnover of European branches of U.S. firms. So it is even more obvious that we are making slight use of the possibilities inherent in cooperation.

Five years ago, when the most-favored-nation status was extended to Hungary, experts expected mutual trade turnover two or three times greater than this. This was said at the press conference at noon today. It is true that at that time nobody was able to reckon with the deep crisis that hit the world. Despite all this not much time was spent on detailing unexploited possibilities. It was stressed rather that this session has been more useful than earlier ones. Both sides have succeeded in acquainting themselves with measures and rules helping or hampering trade, as far as we are concerned.

Zoltan Merszei, co-chairman of the Hungarian-U.S. Economic Council stressed that efforts have been and are being made to gain most-favored-nation status for several years, so that it should not be necessary to discuss it and prolong it year after year. Some government organs and offices gave some encouragement for this. Talks are in progress with members of the House of Representatives, but only time will tell if they are successful.

Our American partners are interested in possibilities for cooperation in Hungarian customs-free territory. The development of trade could receive a new impulse from a pick-up in the U.S. economy, of which there are many signs. A lasting and balanced economic growth is forecast, and this will certainly be a more favorable condition for the development of cooperation than recession or crisis would be.

U.S. Official Cited

LD271727 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] The proposal to extend the period of Hungary's most-favored-nation [MFN] status in trade with the United States is supported in the U.S. Senate. This was said by Zoltan Merszei, U.S. joint chairman of the Hungarian-U.S. Economic Council, at a press conference at the Chamber of Commerce.

The council met during the Budapest International Fair but only now has it been said about the negotiations that the Hungarian furniture industry can expect larger orders from American firms in the near future.

LOSONCZI ADDRESSES IPU CONFERENCE 30 MAY

LD301711 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] The Fifth European Cooperation and Security Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) began its work at the parliament building in Budapest this morning. The conference is being held for the first time in a Warsaw Pact member-state. Our correspondent Eva Vertes reports from the conference:

The fate of every country in Europe is necessarily shared and is at the same time inseparable from the fate of other parts of the world. This was the leading idea of this morning's opening ceremony of the IPU conference and obviously this will be the leading theme and cardinal point of the consultations going on throughout the week. As our listeners already know, the parliament of parliaments, the IPU -- one of the oldest, nearly 100 years old, of international organizations -- is holding its conference here in Budapest by the Danube. It is discussing European security, the many-sided cooperation of the continent's countries, and the need to continue the Helsinki process. These subjects, which are identical with the subjects of the Helsinki conference and the European security conference that followed it, logically led the host, the Hungarian IPU group, to invite the parliamentary groups of European countries to Budapest. A total of 28 delegations have come and in addition there are also legislators from the United States and Canada. The IPU's efforts for European detente which began 12 years ago have now reached a new stage at this Budapest conference, as was indicated by the president of the Presidential Council in his welcoming speech to the delegates. Pal Losonczi said the following, among other things:

[Begin recording] Today we are concerned, with good reason, at the international situation. The arms race has speeded up and is reaching dangerous proportions, mistrust is increasing, as is international tension. It is no exaggeration when people say that the very valuable gains of international detente attained at the end of the sixties and in the first half of the seventies are in danger. In detente a historic role was played by the final document of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe which was signed by 35 heads of state and government. We can confidently say that the four European security and cooperation conferences of the IPU held so far have made a great contribution, first to the final document and then to preserving its gains and spirit. The IPU conferences have ended successfully because the participants were guided by a desire to reach agreement, and this joint desire has at the previous conferences always led to concord and to the passing of final documents adopted by consensus. I believe there is no reason at all for matters to turn out differently now. There is every possibility that the IPU's parliamentary representatives who have been working together for years and who know each other well personally should now again preserve and even enrich the spirit which led the previous conferences to success. They can set an example to the world, to the peoples and governments of other parts of the world, of readiness to cooperate, of respect and trust for each other. [end recording]

PRESIDENT COUNCIL MEETS; ASSEMBLY DATE 23 JUNE

LD272357 Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Budapest, May 27 (MTI) -- The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic met in session Friday, and convened the National Assembly for June 23.

In an effort to make the system of responsibility of the economy more efficient, the Presidential Council, on the proposal of the Council of Ministers, has modified the law on petty offences, and the relating decrees.

In advance, the draft law was discussed by the competent committees of the National Assembly.

The Presidential Council has modified the law on the list of the ministries of the Hungarian People's Republic, the law on the post and telecommunication, and some decrees relating to communications. Accordingly the Hungarian Post Office will function as a national organization under the supervision of the Hungarian Council of Ministers. The organizational modifications will take effect as from July 1, 1983.

GDR'S HOFFMAN CONCLUDES OFFICIAL VISIT

LD280641 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1646 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Budapest, 27 May (ADN) -- On Friday the GDR military delegation led by Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Politburo and GDR defense minister, ended its official visit to Hungary. It was given a cordial farewell at the airport by Colonel General Karoly Csemi, acting and state secretary, and other high-ranking military personnel of the Hungarian People's Army.

In the morning the militaty delegation visited the 'Lajos Kossuth' Military Academy in Szentendre near Budapest. The guests were impressed during a tour of several classrooms by the modern educational methods available for the trainee officers. Minister Hoffmann paid tribute to the education of the future officers in socialist patriotism and internationalism.

Army General Hoffmann gave a dinner in honor of his hosts. Mihaly Korom, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the MSZMP, was also present at the dinner.

MAROTHY RECEIVES PONOMAREV-LED DELEGATION

LD272355 Budapest MTI in English 1044 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Budapest, May 26 (MTI) -- On Thursday Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] Political Committee and first secretary of the Budapest party committee, received a Moscow party delegation, headed by Secretary Igor Ponomarev, currently visiting Budapest at the invitation of the HSWP Budapest Committee. Laszlo Marothy informed the Soviet politicians on the implementation of the resolutions of the 12th HSWP Congress and construction and development tasks in the capital.

SANCTIONS AGAINST POLAND 'INEFFECTIVE'

AU271145 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 May 83 pp 1, 7

[Wlodzimierz Lozinski U.S. dispatch: "The Ineffectiveness of Sanctions on Poland Is Causing Political Speculation in the United States"]

[Text] Before the start of the summit talks which begin in the United States on 28 May between the leaders of seven highly developed Western countries, confidential information was leaked to the U.S. press which was designed to indicate there would be a "possibility of gradually lifting the economic sanctions imposed on trade with Poland by the administration of President Ronald Reagan."

WASHINGTON POST commentator Don Oberdorfer cited Department of State sources in an article published on 22 May and stated that "the United States and its NATO allies have embarked on a discussion on the gradual lifting of sanctions..." and that "the result of these discussions could be the decisions made at the NATO ministerial session, which will take place on 9-10 June 1982 in Paris."

It appears from the debates which were broadcast by the main U.S. television networks that the reason behind the new approach which the Reagan administration is taking toward Poland is its desire not to aggravate the differences between the United States and its West European allies or its indirect admission that sanctions had not brought the expected results. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Burt seems to have realized this during a session of the NATO Council which was held in Brussels in mid-May. On the way back to Washington he expressed the view that "sanctions should be lifted gradually and the scale on which relations with Poland will be normalized will depend on the response of the Polish Government."

The statements made by R. Burt and U.S. press commentaries suggest two things. First, that it is necessary to admit that although U.S. sanctions were keenly felt by the Polish economy and its trade with other countries, they became ineffective from the political viewpoint; and second, that the sanctions became a cause of controversy within the Western camp. The same WASHINGTON POST commentator said that for West European countries economic relations with Poland are of much greater importance then they are for the United States which neither wants to oppose a return to normal relations with Poland nor does it wish to oppose West European policies.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON GOVERNMENT'S PROTEST TO FRANCE

AU271538 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 May 83 pp 1, 7

[Commentary by Wlodzimierz Zralek]

[Text] The statement made by the spokesman of the French Foreign Ministry during his weekly press conference -- a statement which we are quoting according to the Paris press because as of the time this commentary is being written the Polish Embassy in Paris has not received an authorized text of it -- has two linguistic parts.

The first part, which, let us say, is the diplomatic part, contains an introduction that discusses the recent events in Poland in general terms. The other -- unambiguous -- part contains conclusions that assert inter alia that the most recent events in question are supposed to illustrate the stalemate in the policy of the authorities, who resort to the use of force against innocent victims.

Discussing authoritatively how the Polish authorities' policy is received by the Polish people, the spokesman of the French Foreign Ministry has decreed what, according to the expectations of Paris, should be done in Poland -- that is, an amnesty should be proclaimed, the observance of the law, which is described as repression, should cease, and trade union pluralism should be restored.

The basic observation resulting from the French spokesman's statement is related to the fact that all efforts to reduce the most recent events in Poland to an exclusively negative common denominator attests to the complete lack of an objective approach and to absolutely bad will. This is because everyone knows that the most recent events in our country can be described primarily as manifestations of progress in stabilization and in national agreement -- manifestations that are also being expressed by preparations for the papal visit. The tragic death of young Grzegorz Przemyk is merely a part of the most recent events.

It is hard to assume that Paris does not know that the authorities have ensured that the investigations into this case are being held under the special supervision of the prosecutor's office. It is equally hard to think that Paris does not know that the Executive Committee of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth had demanded, in the name of legality, the disclosure of the circumstances of that young man's death. But Paris is exclusively concerned with the position of the political underground, which is trying to exploit the tragedy for its own ends.

If the spokesman of the French Socialist government has any doubts about our reasoning he should remember that representatives of many Western countries, including those in which the conservatives are in power, have said during the debates on curbing or lifting the sanctions that the present situation in Poland has its positive and negative features. Could it be that the French socialists would like to outdo the conservatives in their attacks on the authorities of the Polish People's Republic?

Another observation stems from the fact that the French spokesman's evaluation of the most recent events in Poland amounts to a blunt attempt to interfere in the internal affairs of our country. This interference has literally no precedent in our attitude toward France, which has experienced so many internal crises, of which the most recent is the street disturbances organized by students, who often erect barricades. Would it ever be thinkable during such events for the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs to issue statements on how the problems causing domestic clashes in France should be solved?

At a time when France is going through certain difficulties and tensions, the spokesman of the French Foreign Office is trying to direct the interest of the French public to Poland. It is doubtful whether the goal he is pursuing can be achieved. The only specific result of the French spokesman's statement is the further worsening of relations between Paris and Warsaw, which in our view conflicts with the interests not only of Poland, but also of France.

12TH PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM OPENS 31 MAY

LD310819 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] The deliberations of the 12th PZPR Central Committee plenum are in progress. Let me remind you that the subjects of the plenum are key problems of the country's sociopolitical situation and directions for the activities of the party. The session was opened by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. The report of the Central Committee Politburo is now being delivered by Jozef Czyrek.

Jaruzelski, Czyrek Address Plenum

LD311005 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] The 12th PZPR Central Committee plenum has started in Warsaw. The subjects of the deliberations, which are chaired by Wojciech Jaruzelski, are the most important issues of the sociopolitical situation and directions of the activities of the party. Opening the session the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee drew attention to the fact that the issues that are the subject of the plenum found their reflection in the accountability and programmatic campaign and in proposals and opinions that were formulated during this campaign. The preparations to the present plenum have taken many months.

Subsequently, the agenda of the 12th plenum was adopted and the Politburo report on the key problems of the current sociopolitical situation and arising party tasks was delivered by Jozef Czyrek.

Soon, he said, it will be 2 years since the 9th Extraordinary PZPR Congress. It has been a period of particularly hard experiences. Consistently implementing (?the ideas) of socialist renewal, we have entered the phase of national rebirth, stated the speaker, the arduous process of coming out of the crisis is in progress. We have outlined the prospect of the next stage -- the stage of development and further progress of socialist construction in Poland.

Later in his speech Jozef Czyrek presented the situation in the struggle with the enemy of socialism, who, although weakened, forced onto the defensive, and more and more isolated, is not yielding. Our party stands for dialogue, partnership, and cooperation, based on constitutional principles, by all patriotic forces.

Referring to the events of last period, the speaker stated that it is necessary to confirm once again with full clarity the close connection between these events and the synchronization of activities by antisocialist groups at home and the centers of anticommunist subversion in the West. We base our sovereign state existence, the security of the nation, on the unshakable foundation of the alliance, friendship, and cooperation with the Soviet Union, with the Warsaw Pact states, said Jozef Czyrek.

The plenum continues.

REPORT ON 27 MAY COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION

LD272047 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2000 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] The Council of Ministers has considered a report on the implementation of the state budget last year. The year ended with a deficit totalling Z80.7 billion. The financial situation last year is evidence of some progress in the normalization of financial and economic conditions in Poland. Despite the budget deficit, conditions were created in which enterprises could apply the mechanisms of economic reform in practice. The Council of Ministers accepted the report and decided to submit it to the Supreme Chamber of Control and to send it to the Sejm.

The Council of Ministers also acquainted itself with a report on the activity of the Polish National Bank last year. The difficult market situation imposed special tasks on the banks. Interest rates were raised and savings bank deposits were revalorized. The Council of Ministers confirmed the report of the Polish National Bank.

The Council of Ministers was critical in its assessment of works' cafeterias. The Minister of Domestic Trade and Services was instructed to draw up a program to make this method of feeding workers more efficient. In addition to this the Council of Ministers assessed sales of rationed goods, the state of work safety and working conditions, and discussed the problems of the water economy and protection of the environment.

In view of the known economic difficulties and problems in foreign trade, the government considers it right to maintain rationing, especially of meat and its products, for a longer period of time.

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM ADOPTS DRAFT LEGAL ACTS

AU270844 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 May 83 pp 1, 2

[PAP report: "Government Presidium in Session"]

[Excerpts] The Government Press Bureau reports: At its 23 May session the Government Presidium adopted drafts of important legal acts which are part of the government activities designed to create correct ties between the power apparatus and the people.

The Government Presidium adopted the final draft of the Law on the Council of Ministers, which defines the powers of the council, that is, of the Government of the PPR, vis-a-vis the state and the people, and the procedures of the council's work. The draft law details the powers of the Government Presidium, the chairman and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and the voivodas as government representatives in the field. Persons appointed to leading posts in the state administration will not be able to combine such posts with any other post in the state administration, courts or the prosecutor's office or to exercise the profession of a lawyer.

The Government Presidium examined the problems of improving the state administration cadres. The proposed legal enactments will extend professional training to all state administration employees. Ministers, heads of the central offices, voivodas, and voivodship city mayors will be responsible for this duty. The head of the office of the Council of Ministers will be responsible for the coordination of all the tasks in this regard.

The Government Presidium also discussed the draft resolution of the Council of Ministers concerning the principles of the cadre system in the state administration offices.

The draft documents will be discussed by the Council of Ministers after they have been reviewed by the PZPR, ZSL, and SD bodies and by the convention of the voivodas.

The Government Presidium agreed that the present system of the organizational structure of state administration and the country's territorial division should not be changed in the immediate future. At the same time, all efforts should be devoted to improving the performance of the state administrative apparatus.

The Government Presidium adopted the draft resolution passed by the Council of Ministers on the exercise of control by state administrative bodies. The draft resolution makes obligatory the organization of control at all levels of management so as to prevent negative features in the performance of units and to indicate positive examples worthy of propagation. This control should encourage correct performance and indicate ways and means to prevent irregularities and to remove them rapidly if they exist.

As for state enterprises, the draft resolution does not prescribe any detailed rules for them, allowing the organization of control on the basis of generally valid principles. At the same time the resolution states that control should help the founding bodies or other supervisory authorities to become acquainted with the situation in the subordinate enterprises and to see that their performance is consistent with public needs.

The 1983-85 National Socioeconomic Plan has greatly reduced the investment program and limited the expenditure on central investments to the projects of basic importance for the national economy. Despite this, the construction of many projects is proceeding unsatisfactorily.

Having studied the state of the implementation of central investments, the Government Presidium agreed that the shortage of workers in material supplies is the reason for delays at building sites. The Presidium approved the draft resolution of the Council of Ministers which provides for including selected central investments in the system of government orders. The resolution grants manpower priorities and ensures guaranteed supplies of fuels and materials to the enterprises implementing such investments.

The Presidium proposed that 10 construction sites should be included in the list of central investments implemented according to government orders. They include the expansion and modernization of the Ursus plant for the production of tractors on license, the Police II plant for the production of nitrogen and phosphorous fertilizers in the Police chemical combine, the plant for the production of antibiotics in the Polfa pharmaceutical combine in Tarchomin, and the Biezanow tanning plant of the leather combine in Nowy Targ.

The Presidium also approved the draft resolution of the Council of Ministers to confirm the Polish-Czechoslovak accord and protocol on activities of information and cultural centers.

The Presidium decided that a Polish delegation would attend the sixth session of the UNCTAD and issued directives for the delegation.

SEJM SOCIOECONOMIC COUNCIL EVALUATES REFORM

AU270852 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 May 83 pp 1, 2

[Marzenna Wieczorek report: "Socioeconomic Council Assesses the First Steps of Economic Reform Implementation"]

[Text] On Monday, 23 May, the Socioeconomic Council, which is attached to the Sejm of the PPR, opened a 2-day discussion based on an evaluation entitled "The Implementation and Effects of the Economic Reform in 1982" that was prepared by a team headed by Professor Teodor Kramer.

This evaluation discusses the positive effects of the reform while pointing out many crucial shortcomings in detail. It also emphasizes the people's view of the reform.

In the opinion of the members of the Socioeconomic Council, the results that were achieved last year confirm the fact that it was a correct decision to begin the process of reforming the state and the economy. By abolishing many directions and limitations the road was opened for enterprise to become truly independent. Enterprises were empowered to manage annual plans, freely shape the standard and structure of employment while doing so partly with wages and the money they earn (also including foreign currency) according to their needs, and create internal organizational structures and associations.

The new principles under which the economy must function began to be enforced while conditions were unfavorable. This is also the reason the reform, which was initially a complex measure to take, has not yet embraced the entire system of management.

The evaluation drew attention to the existence of many unpopular temporary solutions (for example, the distribution system). While the reform, in the opinion of the members of the council, in principle is based on enterprise, it still has failed to embrace all the higher levels of management. Neither the function nor the role of management at the territorial level has been defined, and the structure of management at the central level needs to be modified.

In 1982 all these factors made it more difficult to secure cohesion between economic policy and the principles of the reform. The absence of a bonus system which also brings about a more rational economy while it is promoting production growth is an expression of this. Bonuses are less effective when a steep income tax scale, particularly in relation to enterprises which work well, is enforced. The same is true when the principles of export sales do not function properly.

The council also believes that the measures taken last year were insufficiently energetic to balance the market.

Wladyslaw Baka, the government's plenipotentiary for economic reform, tackled the draft opinion. He stated that the temporary solutions which were planned for 2-3 years are essential in view of the shortage of raw materials and foreign currency. He stressed that the more the economic situation stabilizes the more these solutions will be improved and many will be dropped. Some of the mechanisms of the reform will also be adjusted.

The discussion took several hours, during which the members of the council exchanged observations and remarks they had made at their plants, organizations, and farms. They motioned for amendments to be made to the evaluation.

The discussions could be summed up by the words of Professor Jan Szczepanski, chairman of the council, who said that it is a mistake to personify the reform and then to expect it to automatically deliver us from all our difficulties. Making decisions and passing normative acts alone will not help. Reform is a change in the way we act and the way we all think.

PAP ON POPE'S RECEPTION OF BULGARIAN DELEGATION

LD282247 Warsaw PAP in English 2014 GMT 28 May 83

[By PAP commentator Eugeniusz Guz]

[Text] Warsaw 28 May -- Pope John Paul II could not have distanced himself more forcefully from the obsession of the American and Italian secret services with the so-called "Bulgarian connection" than by receiving two days ago a 12-strong delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

It seems logical to reason that had John Paul II given the slightest credit to the suspicions of Bulgarian involvement in the attempt on his life on May 13, 1981, he would have not received the delegation, or at least he would have postponed the meeting until the matter had been finally cleared by the Italian Judiciary.

The host at the Vatican could have done that without being tactless and without impairing the prestige of his guests, as their intention had not been known to the public at large. Thus, since the Pope decided on such a demonstration, he has said through it what the Vatican thought about the so-called "Bulgarian connection".

It is worth reminding that this signal, a discreet but unambiguous one, is not the first expression of the Vatican's attitude to the seekers of the so-called "Bulgarian connection". Washington has made many attempts before to win the Vatican over for the group of proponents of the hypothesis of a Bulgarian plot, a group whose ranks have been rapidly decreasing recently. Each time, however, the Vatican has, through its news spokesman, dissociated itslef from these attempts.

For many of those who stubbornly seek the Bulgarian connection, the Pope's audience for the Bulgarian delegation has nevertheless been a great surprise and a cause for even greater embarassment. This can be seen from the first reactions of Italian bourgeois press, or rather from the lack of such reactions in the majority of Rome's Friday dailies.

BTA Director on Antonov Affair

LD271917 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Boyan Traykov, director of Bulgaria's news agency BTA, is in Warsaw for the meeting of the Board of the European Association of Press Agencies. Traykov is deputy chairman of the association. He used his visit to our country to meet with foreign journalists accredited in Poland. The press conference, in which Bulgarian Ambassador Ivan Nedev also took part, was devoted to the so-called Antonov affair.

The arrest of Sergey Antonov in November last year, accused of taking part in in organizing the attempt on the life of John Paul II, Boyan Traykov stressed, signalled the outbreak of an unprecedented propaganda campaign against Bulgaria. This was transparently a political provocation aimed at creating an atmosphere of dislike and even hatred for Bulgaria and for Bulgarians. It was intended as an indirect blow against the entire socialist community.

Boyan Traykov stressed that the investigation by Italian authorities will, according to all indications, conclude by compromising the institutions and people who initiated it. Boyan Traykov appealed to the press men present to do everything possible to facilitate Sergey Antonov's early release.

POLISH-SFRY ECONOMIC, SCIENTIFIC GROUP SESSION

LD282301 Warsaw PAP in English 2052 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] Warsaw, 28 May -- The 21st session of the Polish-Yugoslav Economic and Scientific-Technical Committee ended today in Warsaw. The session, which began on May 25, assessed the implementation of the provisions of the previous session of the committee in the fields of industrial and raw materials cooperation, trade, and cooperation in transport and agriculture.

It was noted that, in comparison to the successfully developing [words indistinct] year, there had recently been a slackening of the pace of growth in industrial and scientific-technological cooperation. In connection with this conditions were discussed which would favour a harmonious development of economic cooperation and the full implementation of the long-term trade agreement until 1985, which provides for mutual supplies at the level of 3 billion dollars in the period of 1981-1985.

The main stress was put on intensifying widely understood economic cooperation in the coming three years. Attention was drawn in particular to the need of a more widespread use in mutual contracts of long-term agreements and contracts in the field of raw material and subcomponent supplies, to prevent periodical fluctuations in trade turnover.

In the field of cooperation, the committee said there were possibilities for expanding it considerably, especially in the motor car, electronic, construction and road building machinery, as well as in the tractor and agricultural machinery industries. The advisability of extending cooperation in the fields of agriculture and food industry was also pointed out.

Another important point of agenda was scientific-technological cooperation. It was stated with satisfaction that scientific research institutions in both countries expressed their interest in taking up cooperation in over 90 topics in something like a dozen branches, which should eventually also give a boost to the industrial and commercial cooperation.

The delegations to the session were led, on the Polish side by Tadeusz Nestorowicz, foreign trade minister, and on the Yugoslav side by Spasoje Medenica, member of the Federal Executive Council of the Federal Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Today the head of the Yugoslav delegation was received by Vice Premier Zbigniew Madej. The Polish foreign trade minister and the Yugoslav ambassador to Poland, Milevoje Maksic were present.

CHUBAROV-LED SOVIET AGRICULTURE DELEGATION VISIT

LD281717 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] Between 23 and 28 May Poland was visited by a Soviet delegation of the All-Union Collective Farms Council, led by USSR Deputy Agriculture Minister Anatoliy Chubarov.

The representatives of the council visited several agricultural producer cooperatives, familiarizing themselves with their achievements, taking an interest in the production and self-management activity, as well as development prospects. The to-date cooperation between the producer cooperatives and the Soviet kolkhozes has been positively assessed. Agreement has been reached on directions and principles for the further widening of cooperation.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES VISITING GDR OFFICIAL

LD271933 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] General Wojciech Jaruzelski has received Ernst Mechklenburg, chairman of the German Democratic Peasants' Party, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State. He is visiting Poland with an official party delegation. Roman Malinowski was present. During a friendly conversation on formation was exchanged on the socioeconomic situation in the two countries and on the part played by the two peasants' parties in the construction of socialism. Issues relating to security and the inviolability of borders in Europe were also discussed in the light of the international situation, which has been aggravated by imperialism.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES SOVIET PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU272033 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received a Soviet parliamentary delegation led by Comrade Polyakov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the Belorussian SSR, who is paying an official friendship visit to our country at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly.

The delegation chief extended warm greetings and most cordial wishes to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and wishes for new and great successes in socialist construction to the Romanian people on behalf of Comrade Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrade Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. He also expressed his gratitude and the gratitude of the delegation members for this reception, for the invitation to visit Romania and for the friendship and warm hospitality extended to them throughout their stay in our country. He highly assessed the achievements by the Romanian people under RCP leadership in the socioeconomic development of the fatherland and in improving the well-being of all the people.

Thanking the guest, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu asked him to extend warm greetings and best wishes to Comrade Yuriy Andropov and Comrade Kuznetsov as well as wishes for new and important victories to the USSR peoples in the communist construction under CPSU leadership.

During the meeting the sides pointed with satisfaction to the ties of close friendship and cooperation between the RCP and CPSU, between Romania and the USSR and between our peoples, and reiterated the common desire to further expand and strengthen these relations in the political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other fields in accordance with understandings reached at a high level. In this respect, they stressed the contribution made by Romanian and Soviet parliamentarians to expanding and deepening cooperation between Romania and the Soviet Union, strengthening friendship between the Romanian people and the Soviet peoples and promoting better understanding and friendship. The sides also discussed certain topical international issues, particularly those connected with the struggle of peoples for detente, security, and cooperation in halting the arms race and proceeding to disarmament, primarily nuclear. In this respect, they stressed the role of parliaments and parliamentarians in building a world of peace, understanding, and cooperation between nations.

The meeting took place in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship.

DEFENSE MINISTER OLTEANU MEETS SFRY'S MAMULA

AU281813 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/5/1983 -- The federal secretary for national defence of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Admiral Branko Mamula, accompanied by a military delegation, paid a visit to Romania over May 26-28 at the invitation of Colonel-General Constantin Olteanu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, minister of national defence. Talks were held on the occasion which proceeded in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

TALKS HELD BETWEEN OANCEA, PRC'S QIAN QICHEN

AU281810 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1754 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/5/1983 -- Views on the modalities of translating into life the agreements reached between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, and Hu Yaobang, secretary-general of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, regarding the deepening and expansion of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples, were exchanged at the Romanian Foreign Ministry during consultations conducted by Deputy Minister Constantin Oancea and Qian Qichen, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of China.

REPORTAGE ON LESOTHO PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

Meeting With Ceausescu

AU281326 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0800 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 27/5/1983 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received on May 27 Dr. Leabua Jonathan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho, who paid an official visit to Romania. The interview was attended by Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of Romania. The interview occasioned an exchange of salutes between King Koshoeshoe II and President Nicolae Ceausescu.

During the interview, they expressed the mutual wish to develop the relations of friendship, collaboration and cooperation between Romania and Lesotho.

Approached was also a string of problems of the international political life, and it was stressed that the current situation is marked ever more powerfully by the imperialist policy of domination and oppression, of maintenance and redivision of the spheres of influence, by the persistence of old conflicts and the emergence of new ones, by the continuous deepening of the gaps between the rich and poor countries. Emphasized was the need for action to be taken firmly with all forces for the observance in international relations of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, equal rights, and mutual advantage.

It was pointed out that the very dramatic and complex issues facing mankind today render now more necessary than ever the rallying of the advanced forces everywhere for the halting of the dangerous course of events towards confrontation and war, for the elimination of the force and threat with force in international life, for halting the arms race, for the settlement of all conflicts in various parts of the world only by peaceful means, by negotiations. Emphasis was also placed on the importance Romania and Lesotho attach to the eradication of underdevelopment and to the establishment of a new international economic order.

The prime minister of Lesotho assessed highly the active and militant solidarity of Romania with the struggle waged by the African peoples against imperialism, colonialism, and neocolonialism, and the support granted to the austral African peoples in their struggle for national liberation. Highlighted was the need for all the African states and the whole mankind to intensify efforts in view of passing to implementation of the UN resolution on Namibia's independence, for the eradication of the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa, for ending for good Pretoria regime's burtal aggressive acts against neighboring states, Lesotho among them.

During the talks the sides reasserted the resolve of Romania and Lesotho to make their active contribution, by the side of the other developing countries, the nonaligned states, the progressive forces everywhere, to the struggle against the imperialist and colonialist policy of strength and domination, for engineering a better and juster world for safeguarding the independence, freedom and peace of the peoples.

Concluding Talks

AU271823 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 27/5/1983 -- The official talks between the Romanian prime minister, Constantin Dascalescu, and the prime minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho, Dr. Leabua Jonathan, concluded in Bucharest, on Friday, May 27. Conducted in an atmosphere of cordiality and understanding, the talks threw into prominence Romania's and Lesotho's wish to take better advantage of the two countries' possibilities in order to expand cooperation in various sectors of production, to diversify and amplify the commerical exchanges. In this respect, ways of expanding the economic, technological and scientific cooperation, as well as the cooperation in education and culture were discussed, which would help the development of the cooperation between Romania and Lesotho, in the interest of both peoples, of the general cause of international peace and collaboration.

At the close of the talks the two premiers signed a programme for the fulfillment of the understandings and agreements on economic cooperation and commerical exchanges between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Kingdom of Lesotho.

Gheorghe Petrescu, Romanian deputy prime minister and E.R. Sekhonyana, minister to the prime minister, in charge of planning, employment and economic questions and minister of foreign affairs, signed an agreement on economic, industrial and technological cooperation between the Government of Romania and the Kingdom of Lesotho; a protocol between the Government of Romania and the Kingdom of Lesotho on the development of commerical exchanges between 1983-1984; an agreement of economic and technological cooperation in agriculture, food industry and silviculture between the two countries.

A joint communique was adopted on the official visit the prime minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho paid to Romania.

In the afternoon of the same day, the premier of the Kingdom of Lesotho concluded his official visit to Romania. On the occasion, the two prime ministers expressed their full satisfaction at the fruitful results of the visit of the premier of the Kingdom of Lesotho, at the talks conducted these days in Bucharest, considering them to open favorable prospects of the collaboration between the two countries and peoples both bilaterally and in the international political life.

EGYPTIAN MILITARY DELEGATION DEPARTS 28 MAY

AU281812 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1752 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/5/1983 -- The Egyptian military delegation led by Lieutenant-General 'Abd Rabb an-Nabu Hafiz, chief of staff of the Armed Forces of the Arab Republic of Egypt, left Bucharest on May 28 after having paid a visit to Romania. At the Otopeni Airport the guests were seen off by Colonel-General Vasile Milea, first deputy minister of national defence and chief of staff.

SYRIAN BA'TH PARTY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

AU271824 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/5/1983 -- A delegation of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party of Syria led by Muhammad Nuri (Kallu), member of the CC of that party, paid a visit to Romania over May 20-27 at the invitation of the CC of the RCP. The delegation had interviews at the headquarters of the CC of the RCP, of the National Union of Producer Cooperative Farms, of the Giurgiu County RCP Committee, and saw round economic units and agricultural establishments in Bucharest municipality, in Brasov and Giurgiu counties.

STANESCU MEETS LIBYA'S AL-TALHI IN TRIPOLI

AU271826 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1734 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Tripoli, (AGERPRES) 27/5/1983 -- Ion Stanescu, minister, head of the Department for Constructions Abroad, who is paying a visit to the Libyan Jamahiriyah at the head of a delegation, was received by Jadallah 'Aziz al-Talhi, secretary general of the General People's Congress. Problems were discussed related to the further development of the Romanian-Libyan cooperation in construction, as well as the possibilities of deepening and diversifying the cooperation ventures between the two countries.

DOBRESCU MEETS FRENCH POLITICAL FIGURES

Socialist Party Official

AU271829 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 27 May 83

[Excerpt] Paris, (AGERPRES) 27/5/1983 -- While visiting Paris, Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, met Jacques Huntzinger, member of the directing Committee, national secretary of the French Socialist Party.

Left Radical Leader

AU282016 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 28 May 83

[Excerpt] Paris, AGERPRES 28/5/1983 -- In Paris for a visit, Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, met with Francois Luchaire, vice-president of Mouvement des Radicaux de Gauche (MRG) of France.

NICU CEAUSESCU CONDUCTS TALKS IN SWEDEN

AU281814 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1735 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] Stockholm AGERPRES 28/5/1983 -- Nicu Ceausescu, secretary of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth], president of the UN Consultative Committee for the International Year of the Youth, who paid a visit to Sweden at the invitation of the National Council of the Swedish Youth, met Lennart Eckerberg, undersecretary of state for political affairs, the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and had interviews with leaders of the National Council of the Swedish Youth, the Union of the Social-Democratic Youth, the Council of the Christian Youth and the League of the Communist Youth.

At the same time he conducted talks at the State Council for Youth Affairs and with experts of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Education.

During the interviews the sides exchanged views on the activity of the youth in the two countries as well as the coordinates of the future development of the relations between the Union of Communist Youth of Romania and the Swedish Youth organizations.

At the same time, problems were tackled concerning the international situation and the role to be played by the youth in ensuring a climate of peace, detente and better international collaboration.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING ON ECONOMY CONTINUES

AU271807 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1753 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/5/1983 -- Under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, the working meeting on matters of industry and agriculture continued on May 27. The conference took place in plenum and by groups of counties.

The meeting occasioned a wide exchange of experience which disclosed the capability of the party bodies and organizations to settle the complex issues posed by the current development stage of the country.

At the same time it allowed for a comprehensive analysis of the activity unfolded by the working people in the first months of this year in all domains, of the results scored, as well as for the disclosing of the shortcomings still existing in certain domains, of the actions planned for improving the quality and efficiency of the whole activity.

The measures taken for removing the shortcomings were presented during the debates, as well as those for the fulfillment of all plan tasks, the expansion of the raw materials and energy basis, the improvement of the products' quality, the cutting down of the specific consumptions and of the production expenditures, the increase of economic efficiency in all sectors of the national economy. At the same time, the analysis covered the unfolding of the activity in the industrial, agricultural and house building sites, problems regarding the current farming campaign, the development of the zootechnological sector and the complete fulfillment of the programme of territorial self-management and self-supply.

Special stress was laid during the debates on the fulfillment of the production for export, as it was considered that conditions exist for a good capitalization on the Romanian products in international market and the continuous diminution of imports.

Nicolae Ceausescu, leader of the RCP and Romanian state took the floor at the end of the meeting.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS WORKING PEOPLE'S COUNCIL PLENUM

AU271819 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1806 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 27/5/1983 -- The plenary meeting of the National Council of Working People in Industry, Building, Transport, Goods Turnover and Finance opened in Bucharest, on May 27, under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, chairman of the National Council of Working People.

The agenda of the plenary meeting comprises problems regarding the activity for the carrying through of the single national plan of socio-economic development for 1983, the programme of application of the decisions of the RCP national conference of December 16-18, 1982 in the domain of labour remuneration and distribution of the working people's incomes, the report regarding the way of enforcement of the provisions of the law on the participation with social shares of the working people in state economic units in the formation of the economic development funds, the measures for the passage to non-stop work schedule in eight-hour shifts in mining industry and the measures established for the complete fulfilment of the programme of increasing the coal and ore output, the measures referring to the reorganization of the drilling and extraction activity and the measures established for the carrying through of the programme of increasing the crude and gas production, the extension of the composition of the Executive Bureau of the National Council of Working People, the endorsement of the composition of the commissions of the National Council of Working People.

In the afternoon, the plenary meeting proceeded in 15 sections by ministries and economic branches. The debates centered on questions regarding the fulfilment of the plan for the first four months as well as on the measures to be taken for securing the fulfilment of the provisions by every ministry and central, by every enterprise.

The plenary meeting continues.

Plenum Concludes With Reshuffle

AU281759 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 28 May 83

[Excerpts] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and chairman of the National Council of Working People, this morning continued to chair the proceedings of the plenary session of the National Council of Working People in Industry, Construction, Transportation, Goods Turnover, and Finances. The documents included in the agenda were discussed in the plenum.

Assessing that all problems on the agenda had been examined, the participants approved the conclusion of discussions. The plenary session then unanimously endorsed the documents submitted for discussion.

In connection with the modifications in the composition of the Executive Bureau of the National Council of Working People in Industry, Construction, Transportation, Goods Turnover, and Finance and following certain organizational changes that have taken place since the last plenary session of the National Council, the plenum decided that:

Comrade Ion Dinca, who was elected chairman of the National Council of Agriculture, Food Industry, Forestry, and Water Administration, be relieved from his position as vice chairman of the National Council of Working People;

Comrade Marin Enache, first secretary of the Brasov County Party Committee, be elected vice chairman of the National Council of Working Peoples;

Comrade Iosif Banc be relieved from his position as vice chairman of the National Council of Working People and also no longer hold the post of chairman of the Central Council for Workers Control of Socioeconomic Activity;

Comrade Ilie Verdet, chairman of the Central Council of Workers Control of the Socio-economic Activity, be elected vice chairman of the National Council of Working People;

Comrade Ioachim Moga be relieved as secretary of the National Council of Working People since he has been given other duties at the party and state levels;

Comrade Nicolae Mihalache be elected secretary of the National Council of Working People;

Comrade Maria Bobu be relieved of her position as member of the Executive Bureau of the National Council of Working People since she has been given other duties at the state level;

Comrade Olimpia Solomonescu, vice chairman of the National Council of Women, be elected member of the Executive Bureau [of the National Council of Working People];

Comrade Iosif Nicolae be relieved of his position as member of the Executive Bureau because -- following serious violations -- he has been relieved as director of the Arad Car Enterprise.

The plenum also unanimously endorsed the composition of the Commissions of the National Council of Working People in conformity with provisions of Article 10 of Law No 30 of 1977 regarding the Congress of the Council of Working People.

Considering the importance of problems submitted for discussion, the plenary session instructed the Executive Bureau -- on the basis of the measures proposed by the speakers and of the guidelines of great importance set forth in Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's speech -- to finalize and publish the decision of the National Council of Working People.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO ANGOLA -- By presidential decree, Comrade Marin Iliescu has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the People's Republic of Angola. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 May 83 p 3 AU]

CUBAN TELEVISION PROTOCOL -- A protocol for 1983-84 was signed in Bucharest on 17 May between the Romanian Radio Television organization and the Cuban Radio Television Institute. The document envisages expanding bilateral exchanges of radio and television programs. For the Romanian side, the protocol was signed by Ilie Radulescu, director general of Romanian Radio and Television, and for the Cuban side by Nivaldo Herrera, chairman of the Cuban Radio and Television Institute. [Summary] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 May 83 p 5 AU]

COMMENTARIES, REPORT ON WILLIAMSBURG SUMMIT

Missile Deployment Statement

LD301723 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 30 May 83

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The leaders of the seven industrially developed countries of the West, who have been conferring in Williamsburg in the United States since Saturday, have threatened Moscow in a specially released statement by saying that the NATO member-countries will begin deploying U.S. medium-range Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe if the Soviet Union does not give in at the Geneva Talks on Euromissiles.

No one expected the participants in the Williamsburg summit to speak out in this way, because although it was known that relations with the East -- political, military, and economic -- would not be ignored, it was nevertheless believed that priority would be given in intensifying cooperation inside the Western alliance and to the reviving of the world economy, which is of special concern to all the participants at the economic summit in Williamsburg. At the same time, the latest warning to Moscow represents a rejection of Yuriy Andropov's latest proposal on the balanced reduction of medium-range missiles in Europe and, most likely, the final abandonment of the idea of a possible meeting between Reagan and Andropov next year. It is true, however, that Reagan has already abandoned this idea, most likely because he is convinced that Moscow is not interested in it. He was undoubtedly the initiator of the Western seven's decision to publish their attitude and their solidarity with the United States on starting the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles at the beginning of next year if the talks in Geneva end without success.

The day before the opening of the summit in Williamsburg Moscow announced counter-measures, stating with special emphasis that if Pershing and cruise missiles are deployed in Western Europe it will target its own missiles on U.S. soil, leaving it to the Americans to wonder where these missiles will be installed.

The warning from Williamsburg suffers from yet another major fault: Japan, which is not a NATO member, joined others in threatening Moscow from Williamsburg. By doing so Japan went too far in its relations with Moscow for its action to yield any dividend. Even as they are, relations between the Soviet Union and Japan are not good and after Japanese support for Reagan's missile policy they are likely to be even worse.

Mitterrand's signature under the latest warning to Moscow also attracts attention. Mitterrand is opposed to including the French medium-range missiles, because France is not a part of the NATO military structure. However, this would be all right if France and President Mitterrand personally were not resolute advocates of the U.S. intention to deploy Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe, which, let us recall, is the basic reason why during its negotiations with the United States the Soviet Union insists that both the British and the French medium-range missiles be included in a possible agreement on Euromissiles.

Even if one assumes that neither Moscow nor Washington have said their last word on missiles during their recent exchanges, the prospect of a change for the better in Geneva is virtually nonexistent. Rightly or wrongly Moscow is convinced that the United States does not want a balanced agreement on missiles and seems to believe less and less that Western Europe is capable of resisting Reagan's plans.

It goes without saying that there are exceptions, but they are insignificant. In other words, there is every prospect that next year will be more difficult and more dangerous to peace than the current one.

U.S.-USSR Summit, Euromissiles

LD281608 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 28 May 83

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The U.S. President has changed his mind and is no longer interested in the meeting with Yuriy Andropov. A few days ago, as is known, Reagan declared that a meeting with the Soviet leader might be held next year. No explanation was given as to why the U.S. President so quickly and unexpectedly renounced his meeting with Andropov, with the exception of his personal belief that the Soviet side is not interested in a dialogue with him. It is true that Moscow has neither denied nor confirmed this but even if it was, perhaps, ready to examine Reagan's original proposal it no longer has to think about it now.

It is interesting that Reagan withdrew his proposal on a meeting with Andropov on the very eve of the summit of the Western seven in Williamsburg and after the U.S. Congress approved over $500 million to begin producing the MX missiles. The impression is that the U.S. President neither thought nor believed that a meeting with Andropov is possible although America's European allies had desired that the question of the U.S.-Soviet dialogue at the highest level and the question of economic relations with the East be settled before the Williamsburg meeting. Reagan obviously did not keep them informed either when he advocated a meeting with Andropov or when he abandoned this idea. However, as regards the installation of Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe, Reagan did not change his mind, although Western Europe is more interested in a more conciliatory tone in relations between the United States and the Soviet Union and in trade with the East than in U.S. missiles. The example set by Denmark obviously worries Reagan because it is the first NATO country to express itself in favor of postponing the installation of the U.S. missiles in Western Europe.

It seems that Moscow did not get at all alarmed about Reagan's quick change of mind on his meeting with Andropov because it did not register it in the press either. As regards beginning production of the MX missiles and the plans for the deployment of Pershing missiles in Western Europe, however, the Soviet Government reacted swiftly and energetically. The United States has again been warned that the Soviet Union will not sit with folded arms. By its quick reaction, Moscow sought to make the Western seven in Williamsburg deal with the entire problem of East-West relations and not just with economic problems. The Soviet Union also did not remain indifferent to possible decisions which the Western seven might adopt at Williamsburg. The Soviet APN agency called on the West not to undermine detente, reckoning mainly with the American European allies and Japan, which so far, have not followed the American economic sanctions against the Soviet Union, at least not in everything.

Since the prospects for a Soviet-U.S. dialogue at the highest level are further off than they have ever been and since, on the other hand, no progress has been achieved in Geneva on Euromissiles -- while there are many plans to double their production -- the hopes of a possible lessening of tension in relations between the two superpowers are growing smaller and smaller. By abandoning the meeting with Andropov, it seems that President Reagan has also abandoned the efforts which could lead to some kind of progress in relations between Washington and Moscow.

TANJUG Report

LD291812 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1616 GMT 29 May 83

[Text] Williamsburg, May 29 (TANJUG) -- Press officers of all the heads of state participating in the economic summit of Western countries in Williamsburg have stated, after the first talks, that a "constructive exchange of views" has begun, with good perspectives for the "strengthening of the homogeneity of the Western alliance."

Following last evening's (Saturday) "private" talks between Reagan and Mitterrand, the American and French delegations have announced that the key economic and political issues of today will be discussed in an atmosphere of full harmony.

According to the first statements, the following issues will be given priority: what should be undertaken so that the revival of economy in some of the most developed countries would grow into a general revival from the world crisis, and strong pronouncements of all participants in favor of the reduction of nuclear armaments, and of agreement with the USSR in this issue. Judging by the beginning, the summit meeting of the USA, France, Japan, Italy, Canada, FR Germany and EEC [as received] is not ready to give an answer to the most painful contemporary question -- how are the economic super-powers to give a concrete contribution to a way out of the crisis in which many national economies find themselves. All suggesstions are still generalized, and warnings that "excessive investments should be avoided" and that one must guard against inflation -- very loudly spoken.

U.S.-SFRY ECONOMIC TALKS BEGIN IN DUBROVNIK

Eagleburger, Dragan Meet

LD291659 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 29 May 83

[Text] Dubrovnik, May 29 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav vice-premier Zvone Dragan talked here today (Sunday) with U.S. State Department Undersecretary for Political Affairs Lawrence Eagleburger who will attend tomorrow the ninth annual assembly of the Yugoslav Chamber for the Promotion of Economic Cooperation with U.S. and the U.S.-Yugoslav Council.

Dragan and Eagleburger exchanged views on the state of bilateral economic cooperation and the possibilities for its quicker and more balanced promotion. They also examined the international economic situation, especially in the light of the forthcoming UNCTAD's sixth session this June in Belgrade.

Further Details

LD301123 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1015 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, May 30 (TANJUG) -- This year's trends in commodity exchange between Yugoslavia and the United States are encouraging, particularly the increase in the degree in which Yugoslav imports from the United States are covered by Yugoslavia's exports to the U.S.

The above has been stated by President of the Yugoslav Chamber of the Economy Presidency Bozin Jovanovic on the occasion of the 9th annual meeting of Yugoslav and U.S. economy representatives, held at the well-known Yugoslav vacation centre of Dubrovnik from May 29 to June 1.

In a statement to the daily PRIVREDNI PREGLED, the host of the meeting, Jovanovic, cited an agreement on a further, more perceptible adjusting of the imbalance in commodity exchange between Yugoslavia and the U.S. as one of the priority tasks of the two countries' economy experts. In his view, Yugoslavia's exports to the U.S. should this year amount to at least 500 million dollars.

Over 120 U.S. bankers, officials of multi-national companies and the leading industry and about 230 Yugoslav economy representatives have gathered in Dubrovnik.

The meeting is expected to adopt certain recommendations on more essential changes in economic cooperation so far between Yugoslavia and the U.S. In addition to the issues relating to commodity exchange, the participants are expected to devote special attention to more advanced forms of cooperation and the promotion of cooperation in tourism, banking and finance.

USSR'S ARKHIPOV CONCLUDES VISIT 27 MAY

LD271642 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1030 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, May 27 (TANJUG) -- First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Ivan Vasilyevich Arkhipov left Belgrade today (Friday). Arkhipov took part in work of the 21st session of the Yugoslav-Soviet Intergovernmental Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

During his three-day visit to Belgrade the first Soviet vice-chairman was received by Presidency of Yugoslavia President Mika Spiljak and by Premier Milka Planinc.

During the meeting Spiljak and Arkhipov favourably assessed cooperation betweeen the two countries. It was emphasized that both the Yugoslav and Soviet sides assessed the recent visit of Soviet Premier Nikolay Tikhonov to Belgrade as significant incentive to the promotion of bilateral relations and cooperation in all fields.

TRANSPORT TALKS WITH SOVIET MINISTER IN BELGRADE

LD302004 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1353 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, 30 May (TANJUG) -- Mustafa Nazmi, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Federal Committee for Transport and Communications, had talks in Belgrade today with Nikolay Konarev, USSR minister of railways. Konarev is leading the Soviet delegation at the session of the CEMA Permanent Commission for Transport. During the talks they discussed mutual exchanges in railway transportation and the problems arising in this connection.

It was agreed that both sides should take the necessary measures to prevent congestion in railway transportation. The possibility of making greater use of other railway transit routes as well as of redirecting freight transportation to other kinds of transportation, particularly river transport, was also pointed out. Nikolay Rodionov, the Soviet ambassador to Yugoslavia, also attended the talks.

CROATIA'S MARKOVIC COMMENTS ON VISIT TO UKRAINE

LD281704 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1315 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] Zagreb, May 28 (TANJUG) -- The visit to the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic of a delegation of the Yugoslav constituent Republic of Croatia is a contribution to the further promotion of cooperation between the two republics, within the framework of over-all Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation.

The above was stated today, Saturday, by head of the Croatian delegation and president of the Croatian Republican Executive Council Ante Markovic on his return to Zagreb. The delegation visited the Ukraine at the invitation of Chairman of the Ukrainian Ministerial Council Aleksandr Lyashko. The delegation conferred with first Soviet Deputy Premier Talyzin and First Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade Komarov.

The talks, Markovic assessed, were a continuation of the talks held during the recent visit to Yugoslavia of a Soviet delegation, headed by Premier Nikolay Tikhonov.

SPILJAK GREETS KING HUSAYN ON NATIONAL DAY

AU271931 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 May 83 p 13

[Text] Belgrade -- On the occasion of the national day of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, sent a telegram on behalf of the SFRY Presidency to King Husayn with cordial greetings and best wishes for the prosperity of the friendly people of this nonaligned country.

MOJSOV RETURNS FROM UN, MAKES STATEMENT

LD291818 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1434 GMT 29 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, 29 May (TANJUG) -- "The action initiated at the Seventh Summit of the Nonaligned Countries in New Delhi to return to the Namibian issue again to the United Nations is developing successfully at the Security Council. As is known, 5 years ago the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution No 435. The South African Government even accepted it. This resolution envisages a certain sequence of moves which would lead to a speedy proclamation of Namibia's independence."

This statement was made by Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, to Belgrade television on returning to Belgrade from New York.

The federal secretary sent on:

"Since that time South Africa has invented all sorts of pretexts, new conditions, carried out aggressive actions, and prevented the implementation of this resolution. We have acted correctly in dramatizing this issue and in deciding to go to New York where, at the Security Council, an extensive debate was initiated which demonstrated general agreement by all elements of the United Nations to resolve the question of Nambibia as soon as possible.

"So far, 58 representatives have spoken in this debate which will be resumed on Saturday. A resolution, the text of which was agreed on by all Security Council members yesterday, will be adopted unanimously."

"The resolution will empower the UN secretary general to carry out as soon as possible certain measures concerning the new sequence of moves and to inform the Security Council by 31 August on what should be done next. It is very significant that during the Security Council session, which many ministers of nonaligned countries also attended, many consultations have been held. Of them I shall mention two very important meetings which U.S. Secretary of State Shultz had with the SWAPO delegation, led by Sam Nujoma, and with six ministers of the frontline countries. These meetings took place in a constructive atmosphere.

"I am very impressed by the new action of the nonaligned countries. This is the first action following the New Delhi summit and it shows again that during this year we shall raise many issues in the United Nations which have so far been at an impasse."

Lazar Mojsov was welcomed at Belgrade airport in Surcin by Andjelko Blazevic, undersecretary at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, and by officials of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

Mojsov UN Speech

LD280130 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0647 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] United Nations, 27 May (TANJUG) -- The Security Council resumed its debate on the situation in Namibia last night under the chairmanship of Kamanda Wa Kamanda, Zaire's state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation. Taking part in the debate, Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, made a speech to the Security Council in which he stressed that "nonaligned countries have been and remain the broadest and strongest mainstay of the struggle for independence of all the colonial peoples including the people of Namibia. As you know, I have come to this meeting, as have a number of other foreign ministers of nonaligned countries, on the basis of a decision of the Seventh Conference of Nonaligned Countries in Delhi."

"The heads of state or government of nonaligned countries asked the Security Council to meet as early as possible in order to consider further action aimed at implementing the UN plan for Namibia and to assume its primary responsibility for the implementation of Resolution 435 (1978).

"They reiterated the nonaligned countries' solidarity with the people of Namibia and their support for its heroic struggle under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO], the sole, authentic, and legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

"The Seventh Summit of Nonaligned Countries in Delhi once more resolutely expressed the view, which is also the view of virtually all other members of the international community, that the illegal occupation of Namibia must stop at long last. The summit proceeded from the view that southern Africa is one of the world's hotbeds of crisis with global implications.

"The further refusal of the racist regime of South Africa to comply with the decisions of the United Nations must therefore be met with the international community's most resolute reaction and organized action aimed at the speedy implementation of the UN plan for the independence of Namibia.

"The question of Namibia is not only an African, but a global problem which involves the fundamental principles on which international relations are based. Foreign domination in Namibia, the same as every other, represents a direct threat to international peace and security."

"Resistance to foreign domination in Namibia, the same as everywhere else, represents the prerequisite for the maintenance of peace and security. By its very existence the racist regime in South Africa represents a threat to the security of Africa and further afield, in the region of the Indian Ocean and South Atlantic.

"It is impossible to continue to tolerate the fact that South Africa holds Namibia under occupation 17 years after the termination of its mandate by the United Nations and that it has continued to reject all decisions adopted by the United Nations during these years.

"This cannot and must not be tolerated because it represents a further violation of the rights of the people of Namibia to freedom and independence, and a continuation of their suffering. Instead of realizing their right to self-determination, these people have for many years known only occupation, apartheid, terror, and exploitation by the South African racist regime."

After noting that despite the corresponding UN resolutions South Africa and multinational corporations are mercilessly exploiting Namibia's natural resources, which represents a "brutal violation of the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to freely control their natural, social, and economic potentials," Mojsov said that in the ninth decade of the 20th century the "existence of colonial exploitation in spite of the international community's opposition and condemnation is indefensible. Each additional day, week, and month of occupation brings new sacrifices and tribulations to the people of Namibia who are fighting for freedom under the leadership of SWAPO, their liberation movement.

"They expect help from the United Nations, from this forum, from all of us here. For how long will the people of Namibia have to make sacrifices for their freedom? This situation must no longer be tolerated because of the threat which it represents to world peace and security.

"The illegal occupation regime is concentrating more and more troops and arms in Namibia and is also carrying out the enforced mobilization of the Namibian population and recruiting mercenaries. Namibian territory has been turned into a springboard for constant acts of aggression against the neighboring frontline countries and especially against Angola, resulting in countless victims and vast destruction.

"The brutal bombing of Maputo, capital of Mozambique, is the latest manifestation of the policy of destabilization pursued by South Africa against the neighboring sovereign and independent states.

"The continuation of the occupation and acts of aggression both against the people of Namibia and against frontline countries carries the threat of further external interference and of a change in the character of the problem of Namibia as a colonial problem. This leads to Namibia's involvement in the rivalry and confrontation between the blocs and makes the process of the acquisition of Namibia's independence dependent on the state of bloc relations.

"The failure to settle the Namibia problem also has many negative effects on the United Nations' prestige and role," Mojsov said, adding that on the problems of Namibia "there is broadest agreement on the part of all the member countries, with the sole exception of the occupying regime of the Republic of South Africa. This was shown 5 years ago when the Security Council passed Resolution 435, the UN plan for Namibia."

All these countries stress that they favor Namibia's independence and the implementation of the UN plan.

"For the sake of the United Nations' prestige and effectiveness all countries that support strengthening the United Nations' role must resolutely strive to speedily solve at least those problems on which all member countries are in agreement and the solutions for which have been accepted.

"The Namibia problem surely belongs to this category," Mojsov went on. "The permanent members of the Security Council and members of the contact group who maintain relations with South Africa and can influence it bear particular responsibility in the settlement of the Namibia question.

"The UN plan contained in Security Council Resolutions 385 and 435, which were adopted unanimously, is already 5 years old. It gave rise to hopes for a solution that has not been realized yet. For 4 years the South African racists used the most transparent excuses to torpedo all consultations on the implementation of the UN plan.

"Last year there seemed to be a change. It looked as if the contact group of five Western countries had at long last decided to act in keeping with its responsibilities and use its influence to make the Republic of South Africa implement the plan.

"During last summer's consultations all practical problems were finally resolved, with the exception of a few technical questions concerning the UN Transitional Assistance Group, and all that remained to be done was for South Africa to decide which electoral method it should accept. The way to the implementation of the UN plan seemed to be completely clear."

The sudden insistence on linking these preparations with the presence of foreign troops in independent Angola marked the beginning of the latest halt in the settling of the problem of Namibia. This halt continues today and is the reason for our meeting here, Mojsov stressed.

"New difficulties are being created in the shape of making Namibia's independence conditional on questions that have nothing to do with it, with the aim of prolonging the Pretoria racist regime's illegal occupation of Namibia and plundering its natural resources."

Stressing that Yugoslavia's attitude is identical to that of almost all other countries -- that is, that the problem of Namibia's independence cannot and must not be made conditional on anything other than compliance with the provisions of Security Council Resolutions 385 and 435 -- Mojsov said that the question of the presence of foreign troops in Angola can be considered and decided only by independent Angola.

"There has never been any connection between this issue and Namibia. This also applies to the time when the UN plan for Namibia was adopted. Consequently, the linking of these issues in this way cannot be understood to be intended for any purpose other than preventing the implementation of the UN plan.

"It is high time," in Mojsov's view, "that the United Nations take resolute action to fulfill its direct responsibility for Namibia. This is exclusively a colonial problem and must be solved in the same way as other such problems have been solved within the United Nations framework."

"The Security Council, which adopted the relevant resolutions and which must not allow them to become dead letters, plays the central role in this. The process of moving toward independence must begin at long last. This time, however, we must not restrict ourselves to only expressing support for the implementation of the UN plan."

After saying that the contact group's role must be kept exclusively within the framework of the plan's implementation, as a function thereof and that its responsibility was to influence the Republic of South Africa to compel it to comply with Resolution 435, the federal secretary added that "this is what the international community rightly expects from the contact group. No different activity by the group or its individual members and no attempt to remove the question of Namibia's independence from the United Nations' sphere of competence can be accepted."

Noting that it is the duty of all member countries to support the UN council for Namibia and its actions to assist the people of Namibia in their struggle to achieve Namibia's independence, Mojsov recalled that the recent international conference in support of the Namibian people's struggle for independence, which was organized by the United Nations, adopted declarations and a program of actions that contain important recommendations for aid to the struggle waged by the people of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole authentic representative, and the frontline countries. Apart from noting that our country fully supports these recommendations, Mojsov also stressed that Yugoslavia would continue to support the Namibian people as long as this struggle continues to be necessary and until the Namibian people are able to express their views on their own future through free and just elections under the aegis of the United Nations.

"This Security Council meeting," Mojsov said in conclusion, "is a test of the United Nations' resolve to at long last set the process of Namibia's independence into motion and not allow any further delays, excuses, or actions in opposition to this goal. It is the Security Council's duty not to allow any continuation of acts of aggression and acts that threaten international peace and security in southern Africa.

"The settlement of the question of Namibian independence would represent a great contribution to the general relaxation of tension and improved stability in international relations. The world community's expectations must not be betrayed this time. We hope that the council will act in keeping with its responsibility and powers. In this connection, we consider it necessary to reaffirm the secretary general's role in carrying out the UN plan. We believe that his understanding of problems and efforts in favor of Namibia's independence will significantly contribute to the United Nations' badly-needed active role in the coming period.

"All statements on the people's and countries' right to a free life will remain meaningless unless they are implemented in Namibia. This historic responsibility rests on the United Nations and the entire international community."

PLANINC RECEIVES LIBYAN PLANNING SECRETARY

LD282044 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1325 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Belgrade May 27 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc on Friday received Planning Secretary of the Libyan General People's Committee Fawzi al-Shakshuki, who is leading the Libyan delegation at the sixth session of the Yugoslav-Libyan Mixed Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

Planinc and Al-Shakshuki positively assessed bilateral cooperation and said that they were convinced that the current session of the mixed committee will give fresh impetus for more successful economic cooperation in the future. They also discussed the coming sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Belgrade and underlined its great significance for establishing ways of resolving the most important economic problems in the world today.

RIBICIC INTERVIEWED BY CUBAN PARTY PAPER

LD291130 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0650 GMT 29 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, 29 May (TANJUG) -- On the eve of his visit to Cuba, President of the LCY Central Committee Presidium Mitja Ribicic, has given an interview to the Cuban party newspaper GRANMA in which he emphasizes, among other things, that relations and cooperation between the LCY and the Cuban Communist Party [PCC] and between Yugoslavia and the Republic of Cuba are developing successfully. They are friendly. successful, and open because they are founded on the well-known principles of equality and mutual respect which both Cuba and Yugoslavia, as socialist, non-aligned countries, advocate in relations between states and parties, and in particular, in relations between socialist countries and between communist and workers' parties. A particular contribution to the successful development of these relations was made by Tito and Castro.

Ribicic expressed his conviction that the friendly relations between the LCY and the PCC and between Yugoslavia and Cuba will continue to develop successfully in all areas. We believe that, despite the geographical distance between our countries, broad possibilities and mutual interests exist which have not as yet been sufficiently exploited. The development of Yugoslav-Cuban relations and cooperation is in the long-term interest of our peoples, parties and countries, and also in the interests of the policies and activities of the nonaligned, of peace, equal international cooperation, progress and socialism in the world. This is why our friendly relations should be further enriched and deepened. The practice of exchanging ideas between representatives of the LCY and the PCC and of the two countries is particularly important in the development of relations, and contributes to mutual acquaintance and understanding and to joint actions in the world by the Nonaligned Movement.

Replying to a question on the status of international relations and Yugoslavia's resolve in the struggle for the preservation of peace, Ribicic said that the world is experiencing the most serious moments of recent decades, adding that the entire system of international relations is in a deep crisis. In this context he mentioned the escalation of the arms race, the wars and crisis areas, the policy of force and pressures and interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states, including military interventions, which are continuing and increasingly endangering the free development of peoples and countries and peace and security in the world. The economic crisis in the world is constantly worsening and is affecting even the most developed economies and particularly the developing and poor countries. We are nearing the end of the decade in which, according to the plans of the United Nations, hunger in the world should be overcome. Today, at the end of this decade, we can see that the number of those starving has increased and that the number of those who die from lack of food is constantly increasing. The gap between the developed and developing countries has also widened and this is one of the greatest world problems which harbors the danger of new shocks and conflicts.

At the Seventh Conference of the Nonaligned Countries in New Delhi the delegations of our two countries, led by the presidents of our republics, advocated for this very reason that as well as offering solutions to the political crises in the world, the

economic problems of the world should be examined in the economic resolution and that proposals should be put forward for their solution. Cuba and President Fidel Castro have fulfilled an important role in presiding over the movement in the period between the sixth and seventh summits, and at the seventh summit this role was handed over to India. The seventh conference authorized Indira Gandhi to explain the stands of the conference on economic questions and convey this to the participants at the coming sixth UNCTAD session in Belgrade, which will be concerned with the problems of development and which will be an important occasion and opportunity to take a step forward in the solution of economic problems in the interests of both of the developed and developing countries.

Mitja Ribicic went on to stress that Yugoslavia, within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement and the United Nations, and the LCY in all its activities are working with great dedication toward the solution of all pressing problems in international relations. Yugoslavia and the LCY will continue along this path and will give full support to the struggle for equal international economic and political relations, for peace, progress, and security in the world.

In his interview to the Cuban party newspaper, the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium also spoke about the most important tasks of the LCY following the 12th congress and about the efforts of our country in the area of economic stabilization.

At the end of the interview he expressed satisfaction that he has been offered the opportunity to visit friendly Cuba, a country which is geographically remote from us, but about which our people nevertheless know a great deal. Every Yugoslav knows that the Cuban people are proud, freedom-loving, and heroic. And every Yugoslav sees in Fidel Castro the embodiment of the great merits and ideals of your revolution. Our feeling of closeness arises from our common striving for freedom which we Yugoslava and Cubans, each in his own way and in different circumstances, have realized through our glorious revolution and national liberation war.

We in the LC and in the state leadership of Socialist Yugoslavia are convinced that our talks during the visit to friendly Cuba will be a further step forward in broadening relations and cooperation in all areas, that they will give their [word indistinct] to cooperation in all areas, and that they will contribute to the further creation of a favorable climate for linking all the social factors of both countries, Mitja Ribicic concluded in his interview to GRANMA which was published yesterday.

BELGIAN SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATION VISIT

Meeting With Hodza

LD262229 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1623 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, May 26 (TANJUG) -- Member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Fadilj Hodza on Thursday received a delegation of the Belgian Socialist Party (Flemish Wing) during its visit to Yugoslaiva. In a cordial atmosphere, Hodza, party President Karel Van Miert and the delegation members discussed topical questions of the social and economic developments of Yugoslavia and Belgium. They also conferred on the traditionally friendly relations between the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia (SAWPY) and the Belgian Socialist Party, and said that they are giving a major contribution to the fostering and development of the overall relations and cooperation between the two countries.

Meeting With Ribicic

LD272040 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, May 27 (TANJUG) -- The League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Belgian Socialist Party (Flemish Wing) are ready to promote all-round cooperation thus giving contribution to better understanding and intensification of friendship between the two countries' peoples.

This was stated in Belgrade on Friday by Presidency of the LCY Central Committee President Mitja Ribicic and by President of the Belgian Socialist Party-Flemish Wing, Karel van Miert, now on a visit to Yugoslavia. Ribicic and Van Miert pointed to urgent need for broad engagement of all progressive, democratic and peace-loving forces for revival of the process of relaxation of tension in the struggle for disarmament. Support was expressed to all constructive initiatives along that line. Activities of the Movement of Non-Alignment and results of the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit in New Delhi were also discussed.

Ribicic and Van Miert also pointed to indispensability of the soonest possible start of global negotiations towards solution of acute economic problems of the contemporary world, especially of the developing countries. The importance of the forthcoming sixth session of UNCTAD in Belgrade in that sense was also emphasized.

DEFENSE SECRETARY MAMULA RETURNS FROM ROMANIA

LD281138 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0909 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, 28 May (TANJUG) -- Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, today returned from his working visit to Romania. During his stay in the friendly neighboring socialist country, Adm Mamula and his hosts held meetings and talks of importance for further strengthening relations between the two countries and armed forces.

The federal secretary for national defense and members of his delegation were greeted at Batajnica Airfield by Colonel General Petar Gracanin, chief of General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, and his associates.

STOJANOVIC HOLDS TALKS WITH ANGOLA'S LUVUALU

LD280923 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1900 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, May 27 (TANJUG) -- Nikola Stojanovic, secretary of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee, and Pascal Luvualu, member of the Politbureau of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Party of Labour Central Committee, express here today, Friday, their satisfaction with the development of relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia's LCY and Angola's MPLA-Party as well as between the two socialist and non-aligned countries.

In the course of today's talks, both sides emphasized their interest in finding out many possibilities for further widening such cooperation. Stojanovic spoke about Yugoslavia's internal affairs and Luvualu about the current situation in Angola. Luvualu is in Yugoslavia now as guest of the Yugoslav Government.

BOJANIC HOLDS TALKS WITH CYPRIOT OFFICIALS

LD280931 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1917 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Nicosia, May 27 (TANJUG) -- George Ladas, acting president of Cyprus, today Friday, received Milenko Bojanic, Yugoslavia's federal secretary for foreign trade, on a shorter working visit to Cyprus now at the head of a group of Yugoslav businessmen. On that occasion, Ladas voiced gratitude to Yugoslavia for its steady and consistent support for Cyprus.

Today, Bojanic had separate talks with Andreou, minister of commerce and industry, and Vassiliou, minister of finance.

In the talks on economic cooperation, the Yugoslav side gave several definite offers for barter deals. International biddings in which Yugoslav enterprises also take part were discussed too. In no case Yugoslavia thinks of Cyprus as a marginal market. Cyprus imports 1,000 million dollars in goods from all over the world a year, Bojanic remarked. As early as the beginning of the next year, the Mixed Committee for Economic Cooperation between Cyprus and Yugoslavia should hold its 4th session in Belgrade and review the lists of goods, it was agreed on. Opening a direct airline between Yugoslavia and Cyprus, in which both sides showed considerable interest, was also discussed.

NIGERIA'S WAYAS STATEMENT AT END OF VISIT

LD280703 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1911 GMT 27 May 83

["Pool" item]

[Text] Ljubljana, May 27 (TANJUG) -- At the close of his visit to Yugoslavia, today, Friday, President of the Nigerian National Assembly Senate Joseph Wayas made a statement to the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG. He said that, after the meetings with ranking Yugoslav officials, he is still more strongly convinced that there is hope for the future of the non-aligned countries and for checking the arms race.

Wayas underlined that the two countries maintain very close political relations and stressed that Yugoslavia and Nigeria are members of the Non-Aligned Movement and are very active in the movement. He said that the two countries will invest all efforts in the endeavour to affirm the movement in the world and that they must cooperate still more closely in this field.

Referring to the efforts to assist the liberation of African countries from domination and colonialism, Wayas said that Nigeria is investing great efforts, together with the other peace-loving countries, such as Yugoslavia, for South Africa to leave Namibia in order that it should be free and independent.

MARKOVIC ADDRESSES ZAJECAR ECONOMIC AKTIV

LD282240 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1429 GMT 28 May 83

[Excerpts] Zajecar, 28 May (TANJUG) -- Dragoslav Markovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, spoke last night to the economic-political aktiv of Zajecar about the efforts to overcome the unfavorable economic trends in our country.

Over the past year we in the League of Communists and in society as a whole have succeeded in explaining the gravity of our economic situation and the difficulties which we have to overcome, especially the need for more responsible behavior in all sections of society, not only in order to surmount the current state of affairs but to assure further progress, Markovic said. He added, however, that he is not convinced that the full complexity of our economic situation has been understood. It seems to me that there is no awareness yet of the fact that apart from coming to grips with our current difficulties we must also strive for a radical change in socioeconomic relations and economic activity.

Speaking in this particular sense, we are only beginning to run into real difficulties. Perhaps some of our current problems will be easier and we may even overcome them. I believe we shall be able to eliminate the problem of the supply of medicaments within a few months. I am convinced we shall normalize the supply of a number of products now in short supply. At the end of June, when new goods credits come into effect abroad, the economy will find itself in a somewhat more favorable situation with regard to raw and reproduction materials supplies, but it would be dangerous if we were deceived by this because the road to a fundamental change in the state of affairs will be long and hard.

In Dragoslav Markovic's view, it is very encouraging that exports are rising at a time of stagnation. This shows that we possess the potential needed for broad involvement in the international economic exchange and division of labor. Awareness of the fact that imports can only be ensured by exporting is beginning to spread only now. It is for this awareness that we have fought in the working class, in associated labor, and in society as a whole.

He recalled that by the end of the summer the Commission for Economic Stabilization should complete its work by adopting its last separate reports on regional development and changes in the economic system. In this way, the platform and the concept of reform which should signify the introduction of economic laws into our system will have been definitely adopted and the adoption of measures concerning individual spheres ensured.

Work on this is already in hand and decisions on the implementation of these solutions are expected to be passed in September and October to enable the economy to enter the next year fully familiar with the conditions of economic activity, which will not change during the year. This has special importance in view of the fact that we already possess a highly developed economy in which changes lead to chain reaction disruptions and even conflicts.

We must not remain insufficiently prepared for the forthcoming changes and lose valuable time, Dragoslav Markovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium stressed while addressing representatives of Zajecar's economic and political life.

LOLIC COMMENTS IN NOVINARSTRO ON ROLE OF MEDIA

LD291751 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0007 GMT 29 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, 29 May (TANJUG) -- The activity which preceded the sixth LCY Central Committee plenum, which examined topical questions of the information media, is being continued in the LC, the Socialist Alliance, and in newspaper editorial offices and associations. This is certainly needed in order to avoid an unnecessary let-up or vacuum and so that the conclusions do not gather the dust of neglect and passing time.

These conclusions are, of course, not a "magic wand" which waves away all clouded areas and uncertainties on its own. They have to be fought for consistently, Marko Lolic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, emphasized in the latest edition of the magazine NOVINARSTRO.

The information system needs to be developed as an integral part of the political system. This is a line, Lolic says, which does not view the press either as a "seventh" force, -- that is, a separate force -- or as a "servant." In eradicating evident weaknesses we should not in any way threaten the real freedom of the socialist press, its constructive and critical function. Journalism is an important creative part of our socialist forces, a factor of progress. That is why it should be protected from all forms of monopoly, from those outside the editorial offices and from those of a group-property nature who in certain environments, are aggressively destroying the social functions of these editorial offices and newspapers.

It is nevertheless necessary, Lolic stresses, to constantly take into consideration the infiltration of negative and antisocialist phenomena and tendencies in some papers, programs, and broadcasts. Above all, it is necessary to draw attention to the spector-like threat of nationalism around which our opponents and enemies of various colors are gathering. The LCY Central Committee plenum is explicit in its standpoint and demand that attempts to use the public media to undermine brotherhood and unity and sow national hatred and intolerance must be overcome. These and other pressures derive from an aggressive minority in journalism and publishing, but they cannot be dismissed with a wave of the hand, Marko Lolic writes.

In criticizing negative phenomena, the LC is far from consenting to a general criticism of the press. Newspapers and journalists cannot always be the scapegoats for our mistakes and false moves, but they, just like others, can also not be granted amnesty from criticism and responsibility. Journalists, he emphasizes, must not make compromises with out dated consciousness, nor is criticism of the present from a position of the past acceptable. This is not an attack against the critical function of journalists, but it is a stand against quasicriticism, general contentions, and the creation of a mood of hopelessness. In other words, the information media should be the levers of the revolution and not testing grounds for the broadcasting of all kinds of conservative views, nor media for inciting the masses.

We should always bear in mind, Lolic goes on to stress, that the majority of our journalists carry out their by no means easy task conscientiously and responsibly. This majority represents a solid basis for new achievements and results.

This is precisely why, he believes, the activity of promoting the information system already started must be continued unhesitatingly, differentiating itself on the established platform from minority pressures, manipulation, and transparent liberalist glibness. The task of identifying negative centers and their exponents in certain editorial offices has already begun and must be carried through. "Interventions" are indeed unavoidable in some places, where the situation has been basically neglected, party work formalized, and where, instead of the constant improvement of ideological training and involvement, opportunism, false solidarity, and favoritism prevail.

The strengthening of involvement and responsibility will lead to journalists' behaving in their profession like Communists, and not as a profession in the LC, Marko Lolic stresses.